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THORBURN'S SEEDS



1900

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
36 CORTLANDT STREET · NEW YORK



NEW *SALVIA* SPLENDENS,
"SILVERSPOT"
ORIGINATED BY J. M. THORBURN & CO. NEW YORK.

Established 1802
Incorporated 1894

1900

F. W. Bruggerhof, President
E. E. Bruggerhof, Vice Pres't.
L. N. Wyant, Treasurer
R. R. Mackenzie, Secretary

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Annual Catalogue High-Class Seeds



THIS is our Ninety-ninth Annual Catalogue. We are growers of and dealers in HIGH-CLASS SEEDS only. Quality is our leading feature.

The removal of our Seed Warehouse from 15 John Street, where we had been for 65 years, is now generally known, although from force of habit many of our patrons still address us at the old place. Our new warehouse is at 36 Cortlandt Street.

Cultural Directions.—These are the result of years of experience. They are applicable to the conditions of climate in the vicinity of New York. For more northern or southern localities the necessary changes in time of sowing, etc., will readily suggest themselves to gardeners. Our descriptions and illustrations of the articles catalogued may be relied upon. *The Rural New-Yorker*, in a recent review, said there was "not an exaggeration from cover to cover."

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address, always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 36 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

Prices.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. *All ordinary sorts of seeds can be had in 5-cent papers.*

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail or prepaid express. The express companies will generally be found the most economical mode of conveyance, especially when the freight is prepaid. In the absence of specific shipping directions, we shall send by the cheapest way. We do not guarantee the safe arrival of goods sent by mail; it is rarely, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on

receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seeds. To save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, Address, Etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on EACH of their orders, their name and address*; also, to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT, or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

Shipments by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

Warranties.—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barnyard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one

foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions, and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To Prepare a Coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 or 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 or 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

Directions for Making a Hotbed.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit 2½ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one or two sashes will generally give early plants enough for a small family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to 2½ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

New, Rare and Valuable Flower Seeds.

Lady Aster, Comet-flowered White with Rose.

In this new variety we have the habit of the Lady Aster, with the long-petaled flowers of the favorite Comet class. It is quite distinct by its narrow, lanceolate leaves and its luxuriance of bloom. The flowers are borne in great numbers on long stems, and no finer effect can be imagined than the contrast between the fresh light green foliage and the graceful chrysanthemum-like flowers. Per pkt., 25 cts.



CHRISTMAS-TREE ASTER.

Christmas-tree Aster.

The name of this novelty alludes to the branching habit of the plant, resembling the regular horizontal arrangements of the branches on a fir tree. The plants grow about 20 inches high, and measure 24 to 28 inches across at the base. It is early and exceedingly floriferous, many plants bearing 70 to 100 well-developed flowers, of which one always appears at the end of each stem. It is suitable for beds or for pot culture. Per pkt., 20 cts.

New Carnation, "Madame B. Chabaud."

A superb novelty of the Perpetual class, originated by Mr. Chabaud, and now offered for the first time. The plants have all the admirable features of the class, and the flowers are very large, with the background beautiful, clear yellow, shading to salmon and bright cherry red. Per pkt., 50 cts.

Carnation, New Giant Perpetual.

An improved giant-flowered strain of the Chabaud Perpetual Carnation, which we introduced to America three years ago, and which is now so deservedly popular. The plants grow from 16 to 20 inches high, are closely branched, and the straight, vertical flower-stems are covered with very double flowers of perfect form and of enormous size. They flower within seven months after being sown, and combine the perfection of form of the Perpetual with the earliness and hardiness of the Margaret Carnations. They are very fragrant, and excellent for cutting. We offer **White**, **Yellow** and **Mixed**. The yellow are reproduced 80 per cent true to color, and range from creamy yellow to golden yellow, both pure and striped.

Giant Pure White	Per pkt. \$0 50
Giant Yellow	50
Giant Mixed	50
Mixed , same as offered last year.....	25



LADY ASTER.

Carnation, New Giant Margaret.

A new very large-flowering strain of the popular Double Margaret Carnation, which begins blooming in four months from sowing, and produces its very sweet-scented flowers when other Carnations have ceased to bloom. They are perfectly hardy, in rich variety of colors, including yellow, and as high as 80 per cent come double from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Cineraria hybrida grandiflora, Fin de Siècle. Rose Varieties.

Among the numerous varieties of large-flowered Cinerarias, the rose shade has hitherto been about the rarest. By continuous selection, however, the color of this section has at last, to a very large extent, been fixed. The seedlings bloom in various very pretty shades, ranging from light and dark rose to chamois and strawberry red. These are the colors most in demand by florists, by whom this novelty will be especially welcomed. Per pkt., 35 cts.

Thorburn's Improved Strains of Cockscomb.

(*Celosia cristata*.)

We have made a specialty of the Cockscomb for many years, and we invite attention to the following strains, which are great improvements over the ordinary, both in size and color.

NEW DWARF CRIMSON. Very dwarf plant, with enormous combs of the richest possible crimson color. Fine for specimen exhibition plants. Per pkt., 10 cts.

NEW DWARF FIERY RED. This resembles the above, except in the color, which is intense fiery red. It is a great improvement on "All-aglow," and makes a magnificent plant. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Butterfly Cyclamen, *Cyclamen persicum papilio*.

The new Butterfly Cyclamen may justly be called the most striking floral novelty of recent years. The object of the originator was to replace the rather narrow shape and somewhat stiff bearing of the flower by a more graceful habit. He has succeeded in enriching the genus *Cyclamen* by large-flowering varieties, which not only differ radically in form from those hitherto known, but also show a series of new colors of surprising beauty.

The form of the flowers and their finely curled or gracefully waved petals are shown by our cut. In color they exhibit all the variety of shades of the old class: that is, from pure white to dark red, but also such tints as creamy white, light yellow and greenish yellow. These mostly appear as bordering to other colors, producing most charming effects. The flowers are borne on long slender stems, and are thus suitable for bouquets. The plant flowers profusely and for a long time, and makes a most desirable pot-plant for room decoration. Awarded first-class certificate at the Ghent, London, Paris and Antwerp exhibitions. Per pkt. of 7 seeds, 50 cts.



BUTTERFLY CYCLAMEN.

Grand New Cactus Dahlia, "Monarch."

The flowers are very large, measuring from 5½ to 6½ inches across. The color is the deepest shade of red imaginable, a truly royal color, like rich velvet. The petals are very large, and are rather loosely arranged around a soft orange colored mossy center. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Dianthus Heddeggii *Diadematus* albus fl. pl., Double White Diadem Pink.

In this novelty we have the first variation from the popular Diadem Pink. It is distinguished from the type by the pure white ground color of its petals, from which stand out in beautiful contrast those delicate velvety and feathery lines in shield-like form, to which the Diadem Pink owes its name. Those tints are principally lilac, purple, carmine or blood-red. The flowers are very double, reminding one of the finest Scotch Pinks, and they will be found invaluable for bouquets. Per pkt., 25 cts.

New Fancy *Dianthus*, "Oriental Beauty."

A magnificent strain of a new large-flowering *Dianthus* from Japan. The flowers measure 3 to 4 inches across, with petals measuring 1½ inches in diameter. They are most exquisitely formed, the petals being full, overlapping, crinkled and lacinated. They range in color from pure white through shades of pink and crimson; the coloring and markings are rich beyond description; nothing could be more dainty and pretty than their charming ruffles and frills. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Eschscholtzia Californica caniculata rosea.

A new and quite distinct form of *E. Californica*, or California Poppy, one of the most popular and showy of our flowering annuals. The form of the flowers of this novelty is quite unlike that of any other *Eschscholtzia* species, the petals being delicately channeled or fluted with tiny folds radiating from the center. The color is rosy white, exquisitely tinged with soft primrose yellow. Per pkt., 40 cts.



DOUBLE WHITE DIADEM PINK.

New *Eschscholtzia*, *Hunnemania*.

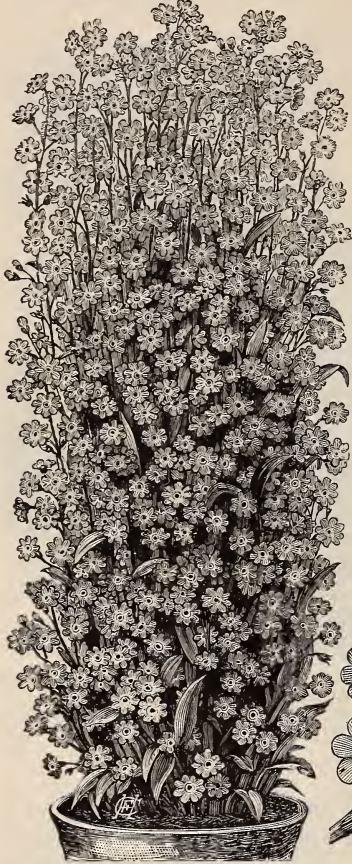
The plant develops into a herbaceous shrub, 2½ feet high, adorned with large jonquil-yellow flowers on stems 12 inches long. The blossoms are cup-shaped, with broad, overlapping crinkled petals. The bright orange stamens are in fine contrast with the clear yellow flowers. Seeds planted early, it blooms early and continues to flower for months, being especially fine during the winter. The flowers keep for two weeks in water. They measure 3 inches across. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Gloxinia hybrida grandiflora tricolor, "Princess Maud."

A new and most beautiful variety. The throat is light, shining crimson, shading upwards to a rich dark carmine, followed by an edging of pure violet. A narrow band of white, with violet spots, surrounds the whole of the blossoms. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Pillar-shaped Forget-me-not, "Royal Blue."

The form of this new class of *Myosotis alpestris* is shown by our illustration. The flowers are very large, and of a splendid deep, dark blue color, and borne so profusely as to make a brilliant mass of rich color. They are equally suitable for bedding purposes or for growing in pots. Per pkt., 25 cts.



FORGET-ME-NOT, "ROYAL BLUE."

green, with silvery chasing, surrounded by numerous snowy white stamens. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Scabious, "Azure Fairy."

A pretty new tall, double, annual Scabious of a delicate mauve or rosy lilac color, almost exactly like that of the popular *Scabiosa Caucasica*. Its fine color, elegant shape, large size, and the length of its flower-stems make it a first-class flower for cutting, especially for the decoration of large vases, and we anticipate great popularity for it when its merits are realized. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Winter Stock, "Empress Elizabeth."

This splendid large-flowering Stock grows about 18 inches high, with a very strong main stem and many branches in candelabra form. Both main and side stems are covered with large, rose-shaped flowers of the brightest imaginable tints of carmine-rose. The whole plant forms a grand pyramidal-shaped bouquet, the charming effect of which is enhanced by the bright green foliage. It blooms early, stands unfavorable weather well, and produces about 70 per cent of double flowers. It is not only an excellent plant for pots and groups, but also a cut-flower of the first rank. Florists are coming to realize the value of these Stocks for furnishing a quantity of very useful flowers. This new Stock comes to us from a distinguished German grower, who highly recommends it as a novelty of unusual merit. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Helianthus cucumerifolius, "Diadem."

A lemon-colored variety of the handsome and now well-known Sun-flower, "Stella," introduced a few years ago. The flowers are a beautiful light lemon, with a black center. They are borne in great numbers and are very valuable for cut-flowers. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Mignonette, "Goliath."

The plants are of compact growth, candelabra habit, with rich green foliage. The flower-stalks are strong, stiff and stand erect, and the giant trusses of flowers are sometimes 7 inches long, and with a diameter of 2 inches at the base. The color is a brilliant pure red, said to surpass in intensity even the Ruby Mignonette introduced last year. It is valuable for garden or pot culture, but especially for cutting, as the flowers keep fresh in water for 8 or 10 days. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Imperial Japanese Morning-Glory.

A new class of Morning-Glory from Japan. The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring, and of enormous size, often 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are easily cultivated, and grow rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet. The colors vary from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples to almost black, some being mottled, striped, penciled and bordered in infinite variety and diversity. The foliage also is often prettily variegated in coloring, and the leaves also vary much in form. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Petunia Double Lilliput, Rosa Bonheur.

This charming new double Petunia is the first self-color in the dwarf, compact Lilliput class. The flowers are of a most beautiful shade of pure, bright rose. It is an extremely showy and effective variety, and it is also remarkably free-blooming. It is claimed by the originator that no less than 50 per cent of the flowers come true from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Poppy, "Maid of the Mist."

This new Poppy is of the pæony-flowered type, with very handsome crinkled foliage of bluish green, occasionally tinged with brown on the edges of the leaves. The flowers are pure snowy white, and measure about 6 inches across; the petals are very large, overlapping, deeply and irregularly lacinated and daintily incurved; the ovary is a beautiful shade of pea-



PETUNIA, ROSA BONHEUR.

Pansy, "Masterpiece."

This superb new Pansy is distinct from all others in the form of flowers, the border of every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled, as shown in our illustration. The flowers are extremely large and nearly all of them exhibit this peculiarity. The curled petals give the flowers a fuller and more globular appearance than those of other classes of Pansy. This new class is remarkable also for the wonderful combinations of color which it shows, including some tints hitherto unknown in Pansies. The plants are very vigorous and bloom profusely. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Thorburn's New *Salvia splendens*, "Silverspot."

For many years we have grown *Salvia splendens* on a large scale, and have given much attention to its improvement. The well-known *S. splendens nana compacta erecta* (largely advertised as "Bonfire") was first introduced by us, and we are confident that the popularity which that variety has earned will be eclipsed by that of the splendid novelty which we now offer for the first time. Its most distinctive feature is its strikingly handsome spotted foliage. The leaves are rich, soft dark green, with light sulphur or cream-colored spots of various sizes liberally sprinkled over them. It is impossible to describe in writing the charming effect produced by these spots, but our colored plate is a faithful representation of it. The unique and elegant foliage is very abundant, and has an extremely fresh and healthy appearance. The intense, bright scarlet flowers are very large, and the plants of neat, compact habit, and as floriferous as the ordinary sorts. In three years' trials we found that 85 per cent came true from seed. Per pkt. of 20 seeds, 25 cts.



PANSY, "MASTERPIECE."

Thorburn's Improved Strains of *Salvia splendens*.

NEW DARK ROSE. The beautiful dark rose color of this variety is quite distinct from that of all other *Salvias*. The plants are of dwarf and compact habit, and the flower-spikes stand erect and well above the large, dark green foliage. It is a very desirable novelty, now offered for the first time. It comes true from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

TALL DEEP SCARLET BOUQUET. A splendid plant, growing to a height of 3 feet, with very handsome dark green foliage, and large flowers of the most intense deep scarlet, standing in a mass well above the foliage, and presenting the appearance of a large bouquet. Per pkt., 25 cts.

THORBURN DWARF BOUQUET (Bonfire). This is our well-known dwarf *Salvia*—the neatest, compactest and most floriferous of all, producing dense spikes of miniature flowers of a vivid dark scarlet. Per pkt., 25 cts.

☞ For other *Salvias*, see book of Catalogue.

Tecoma Smithi.

An exceedingly valuable addition to our autumn and early winter-flowering greenhouse plants. The handsome pinnate leaves, surmounted by large terminal corymbiform heads of orange colored blossoms, are most charming and effective. The seed may be sown at any time. It is as easily managed as a chrysanthemum, the flowers lasting in perfection upwards of a month. Cuttings should be made in early spring, and grown in sandy loam in a light position. By the end of June the plants should be strong enough to pot and should then be placed out of doors in the full sun, where they will form sturdy specimens by about the end of September, and be well set with heads of bloom. They should then be taken back to the greenhouse or the conservatory and placed in a light, airy position, where the flowers will develop and remain fresh and gay for many weeks.

As many as 100 flowers are sometimes produced from a single shoot, the total height of which is not more than 18 inches; the individual flowers are about 2 inches long, tubular, of a rich lemon and dark orange combined, the mouth of the tube being about 1 inch in diameter. Awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Per pkt., 50 cts.

Tropæolum Lobbianum, "Princess Victoria Louise."

The Lobb's climbing *Nasturtium* is so popular that a new variety of it is always welcome. The one now introduced is very handsome and effective, the large, well-shaped flowers being creamy white, with conspicuous orange-scarlet blotches at the base of the petals, and pure orange-red calyx and spur. Some of the flowers have also a red margin. It comes true from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Specialties and Novelties in Vegetable Seeds.

Some Valuable New Beans.

- FILLBASKET WAX.** Fine, round-pod, stringless; thick-fleshed, tender and very productive. Per qt., 35 cts.
- VIENNA FORCER.** Extra-early, dwarf; very suitable for forcing; extra-long, flat, slender green pods; stringless. Per qt., 35 cts.
- DWARF CHOCOLATE.** Very early; long, slender, flat, green pods; small, chocolate-colored Beans. Per qt., 35c.
- VICTORIA DWARF FLAGEOLET.** Enormous leaves; very large, handsome beans, white, striped violet; extra-long, flat, slender, green pods. Per qt., 35 cts.
- TALL JULY RUNNERS.** This is the earliest of all Pole Beans. Small, white, kidney-shaped Beans; medium height; extremely free-bearing; round, green, stringless pods. A fine new variety. Per qt., 35 cts.

Cabbage, Thorburn Colossal.

Our Market-Gardeners' Private Stock Flat Dutch Cabbage, introduced several years ago, is the most popular sort with market-gardeners all over the country. Thorburn Colossal is a new strain of the Private Stock, which has been obtained by careful selection from immense heads only. It is an unfailing producer of heads of enormous size and of the finest quality. We recommend it as positively the finest winter Cabbage grown. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.

Thorburn's Specialties in Cauliflower.

- THORBURN GILT-EDGE.** Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our SNOWBALL. It is, without any exception, the very best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation. Per pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$2.25.
- THORBURN EARLY SNOWBALL.** Our strain of this popular variety is unequaled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for the open ground; it is a very sure header, but not so large as our GILT-EDGE. Per pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$2.25.
- EXTRA-EARLY DWARF ERFURT.** The very best and earliest for forcing under glass; very dwarf and compact, with short stem and small leaves. It should not be confounded with entirely different sorts advertised under the same name. Per pkt., 50 cts.; oz., \$6.

Celery, Thorburn Fin de Siècle.

This Celery is not a sport or hybrid, white or yellow, but a common green Celery of the old familiar kind. But it has a pedigree and breeding and traditions and a name which it must preserve. After growing to a great size, it lends itself readily to the blanching process, assuming a rich yellow tinge in the heart, and presenting a very attractive appearance. As to its more important qualities, we may mention that a large Celery-grower, who has had it for trial several years, pronounces it the very best for market purposes of all the sorts he grows. With ourselves it proved to be the largest, hardiest, solidest, crispest, best keeper and best shipping winter Celery we know of. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.

Thorburn's Specialties in Lettuce.

THORBURN MAXIMUM. The very handsome appearance of this new Lettuce is shown by our cut, which is



THORBURN MAXIMUM LETTUCE.

is accurately engraved from a photograph. Our crop inspector in France found it growing in one of the rural districts, recognized its exceptional merits, and procured for us some of the seed. It is wonderfully heat-resisting, remaining a long time, even in the hottest weather, without running up to seed. The outside color is light green, but it becomes more and more yellow toward the heart. It is the largest and solidest of all our Head Lettuces, and its table quality is simply perfect, both as to tenderness and crispness. Per oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

THORBURN YELLOW WINTER.

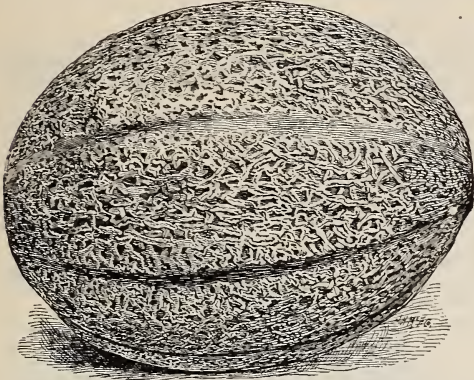
This is by far the best of all Lettuces for growing in coldframes to set out early in the spring. It is extremely hardy, and the heads developed in early spring are of surprising size. The tightly folded leaves are very tender and crisp. Per oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

IMPROVED EMPEROR FORCING.

The earliest of all Lettuces. Specially adapted for growing in frames, and unsuitable for open ground culture. It forms fine yellow heads of the finest quality. Per oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.

Rocky Ford Musk Melon.

An improved strain of the *Netted Gem* type, which has been grown on a very large scale, and to a wonderful degree of perfection, in Rocky Ford, Colorado. From that section it has been shipped to every city in the country, and sold in the markets under the name of the town from which it came. The Rocky Ford Melon is, therefore, already well known. It is by far the most popular sort on the market, and commands higher prices than any other variety. The true type is shown by our illustration, the shape being oval and the average length about five inches. It is very sweet and most delicately flavored, with exceedingly fine and smooth-grained flesh of a light green color. Per oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.



ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON.

yet introduced, being as early as the earliest *round* varieties, and yet having pods as large as those of Telephone or Duke of Albany, well filled with large *wrinkled* Peas of a handsome deep green color and of the finest flavor and quality. Per qt., 50 cts.

DUKE OF YORK. It is impossible to speak too highly of this splendid new wrinkled Pea. It is the most distinct and valuable that has been introduced for years. It has been well described as an earlier and dwarfier form of the "Duke of Albany," possessing all the good qualities of that standard variety, but maturing two or three weeks earlier, and producing an equally large crop on a plant growing only 3 feet high. It is of robust growth, very large, long and full podded, and of finest flavor. Per qt., 30 cts.

ST. DUTHUS. A first-class, distinct, new wrinkled variety, growing about four feet high, with round, dark green pods measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, each containing 8 to 10 Peas of the very finest quality. It is very productive and free from mildew, and it can be highly recommended for a main-crop family variety. Per qt., 35 cts.

Valuable New Peas.

EXONIAN. An extra-early new wrinkled marrow Pea. It is not a selection from any existing variety, but an entirely new sort. The pods, which are produced in great abundance, contain 6 to 8, and many of them 9 good-sized Peas of a capital dark green color, and of excellent flavor. The Royal Horticultural Society of England recognized its merits by awarding it a first-class certificate, after testing it against many other varieties. Per qt., 30 cts.

GRADUS. This splendid novelty cannot be too highly praised. It is without doubt the finest extra-early Pea

Two Valuable New Radishes.

"TRIUMPH." A White and Scarlet Striped Forcing Radish. A very peculiar new Radish, with globe-shaped pure white roots, prettily striped horizontally with bright scarlet. The strain is not quite established, but a good percentage comes true from seed. Although it is suitable for open ground, it is best adapted for forcing, being quite short-leaved and of very rapid growth, and the hotbed cultivation renders its distinctive color more prominent. It is of the best table quality and of very ornamental appearance. Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.

"ICICLE." The name is given in allusion to the shape and the transparent whiteness of the root. The leaves are short, the flavor exceedingly fine, and it is about as early as the earliest forcing varieties. If well cultivated, it produces roots $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long in twenty-two days from date of sowing. This is the first long white forcing Radish yet introduced. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.

Salsify, Thorburn Improved Thick-rooted.

A greatly improved strain of this most delicious vegetable. The roots are very large, thick and smooth. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Golden Bronze Squash.

This was a cross, some years ago, of the *Bay State* and *Boston Marrow*. In form the same as the last named, with stem and blossom end precisely like that variety, also having that peculiar wrinkled appearance of the skin, like *Boston Marrow*. Size, averaging from 8 to 10 pounds; color a dark, grayish green; flesh an exceedingly bright golden yellow, fine-grained, very sweet, and of delicious flavor. Early in maturing, a good keeper, and yielding largely of Squashes of very uniform size and appearance. As a Squash combining the qualities desired for the table and pies, this has no superior. Specimens grown in 1897 were kept until June, 1898. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



GOLDEN BRONZE SQUASH.

New Tomato, Thorburn "Rosalind."

A valuable novelty, combining with its distinctive *beautiful rose color* all the good qualities of the best standard varieties. It is large and of uniform round shape, strictly smooth and solid, and of fine, mild flavor; medium early, and very productive. It promises to become a standard main-crop Tomato of the highest class. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

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
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ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The 1-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.



ASPARAGUS.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
	Two-year-old roots.....	per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$6..		
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	Two-year-old roots.....	per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$6..		
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	Two-year-old roots.....	per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7..		

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichofe.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in bank the earth to the top, first cutting off and tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbed during February and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
21	French Globe. The standard and best variety.....	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50
	pkt., 10 cts.....			
22	Laon, or Paris Green			
	pkt., 10 cts.....	40	1 00	4 00
23	Early Purple, or Violet			
	pkt., 10 cts.....	40	1 00	4 00
24	Jerusalem Artichoke			
	qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4..			



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality of flavor.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

DWARF WAX BEANS.



THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

- 30 **Thorburn Valentine Wax.** First in earliness, first in productiveness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with wax pods. Qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 31 **Thorburn Refugee Wax.** A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. Qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.


	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
32 Stringless Refugee Wax. A new strain of our celebrated Refugee Wax, claimed to be absolutely <i>stringless</i>	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
33 Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
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54 Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods, long and stringless; of excellent quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
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65 White Wax. Flat, yellow pods.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
68 Fillbasket Wax. Fine, round pod, stringless; thick fleshed, tender, and very productive	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
70 Roman Wax. Early, round, yellow-podded black wax.....	50	1 75	3 00	10 00

WHITE BEANS.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
71 Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush.....	\$0 40	\$1 50	\$2 50	\$9 00
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74 Henderson Bush Lima, or Sieva. Productive	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
76 Dwarf White Flageolet. Long white flageolet, with flat green pods, good as a shell bean.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
78 White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe; for baking.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
79 White Marrow. Good either green or ripe; for baking.....	20	60	1 00	3 50

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup Bohnen.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	
80 Thorburn Prolific Market Bean. Enormously productive, the light green pods being borne in thick clusters; pods long, perfectly round, solid-fleshed...\$0	35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50	
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FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These Beans are eaten shelled.

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106 Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class.....\$0	25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
108 Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans.	30	90	1 50	5 50
109 Sword Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor....	25	75	1 25	4 50
110 Green Windsor. A green "Long Pod".....	30	90	1 50	5 50
112 Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan.....	20	60	1 00	3 50



DWARF LYONNAISE BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five Beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles 8 or 10 feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

- 114 **Lima, Challenger.** Thick and productive; the best of all. Qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.50.
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- 162 **Black German Wax.** Yellow pods. Qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 165 **Flageolet Wax Pole.** Large, yellow, stringless pods. Qt. 40 cts., ½pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.50, bus. \$10.
- 173 **Mont d’Or.** Early, productive; golden wax pods. Qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.50.
- 179 **French Yard Long.** Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long, and are very slender, like a pipe-stem; very curious; should be grown on pea brush. Per ½pt. 25 cts.



POLE LIMA BEANS.

BORAGE.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	1b.
183 Borage	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLA PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Bimperlill.

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	1b.
184 Garden	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



BURNET.

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* Salatrübe.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May.

The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets pulled out of the row are excellent used as Spinach.



- 188 **Early Flat Turin.** Very early, round, deep blood color, tender. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 190 **Detroit Dark Red Turnip.** Fine round shape; skin dark blood red; flesh bright red, very tender and sweet. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 191 **New Crimson Globe.** Fine globular shape; flesh rich deep purple, fine quality. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 192 **Extra-early Egyptian.** Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20., lb. 50c.
- 193 **Crosby Egyptian.** Extra early, round, dark red. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 194 **Extra-early Eclipse.** Very early; round-rooted and bright red. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb 50 cts.
- 195 **Electric.** Extra early, nearly round variety; bright red color and fine table quality. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 196 **Lentz Extra-early Turnip.** A large, small-top, round Beet; light red. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 197 **Dewing Early.** Of fine form and flavor, and good for market. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 198 **Bastian.** An early, light-colored turnip Beet; good. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
199 Columbia. A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early and of the finest quality.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
213 Edmand Blood Turnip. A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape, and very dark flesh of best quality.....	10	20	50
214 Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; good for winter.....	10	20	50
215 Bassano. Early; light color.....	10	20	50
224 Half-long Blood. Fine dark strain, for winter.....	10	20	50
226 Black Queen. Very dark, half-long roots; leaves almost pure black.....	10	20	50
230 Victoria. Metallic red foliage.....	15	35	1 25
232 Dell. Black-leaved.....	15	35	1 25
234 Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety for winter.....	10	20	50

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the leaves only are used; very ornamental.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
247 Scarlet-ribbed Chilian	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
248 Yellow-ribbed Chilian	20	35	1 25
249 Crimson-veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
250 Golden-veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
252 Scarlet-veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
253 Dracæna-leaved	20	40	1 50

Grown exclusively for their handsome foliage.

MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEETS, ETC.

Runkelrüben.

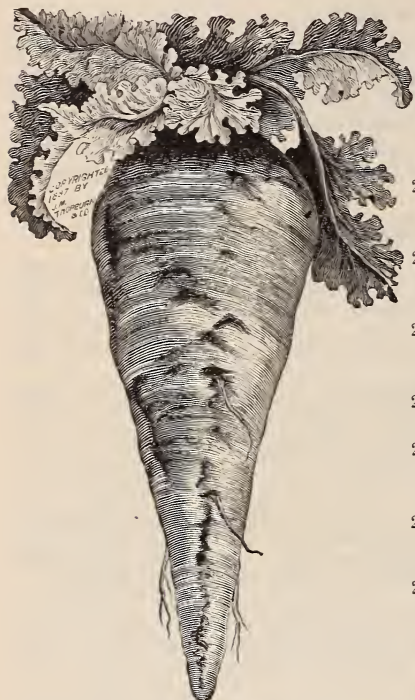
CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well. plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (5 to 8 pounds to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps 6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed, or corn-stalks. Lest this covering be



GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL-WURZEL.

MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEETS, ETC.—continued.

displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 5 to 8 pounds to the acre.



MANGEL-WURZEL.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
262 Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 25 cts. per lb.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
265 Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.....	10	15	30
270 Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
272 Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large, yellow sort. 10 lbs. and over @ 25c. per lb.	10	15	30
274 Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.....	10	15	30
276 Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb...	10	15	30
278 Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the above, but of a deeper, richer color. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.....	10	15	30

KLEIN WANZLEBEN IMPROVED SUGAR BEET.

In view of the increasing interest in the culture of the Sugar Beet, we have had grown for us, under the direction of men of long experience, a supply of the very choicest seeds of several highly improved varieties. On application we shall be pleased to mail circular giving directions for their culture. We recommend 20 to 25 lbs. of seed to the acre. We offer them, so long as unsold, at the following prices:

	1 to 5 lbs. per lb.	5 to 10 lbs. per lb.	10 to 25 lbs. per lb.	25 lbs. and over, per lb.
280 Klein Wanzleben	\$0 30	\$0 25	\$0 20	\$0 18
281 Klein Wanzleben Improved	40	35	30	20
282 Vilmorin	30	25	20	18
283 Vilmorin Improved	40	35	30	20
284 White Imperial (best for poor soil)	30	25	20	18
286 White French. Very large; for feeding stock.....	30	25	20	16

SUGAR BEET.

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.



	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
300 Early White	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
301 White Cape	40	1 25	4 50
302 Mammoth White	40	1 25	4 00
307 Early Purple Cape	40	1 25	4 50
313 Purple Sprouting	25	75	2 50
314 Veltch Self-protecting	40	1 25	4 00

BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brusels.* Rosenkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprout is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprout; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprout would be as popular as it is valuable; few people appreciate it at its full worth.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
318 Best French, or Roseberry. Very good.....	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
319 Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and surest strain.....	20	60	2 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality.....	20	60	2 00
321 Improved Long Island Crown.	40	1 25	4 00

CARROTS.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhren.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 323 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in the row, main crop 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre.



ROUND PARISIAN FORCING CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
323 Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground.....	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
324 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames.....	15	30	1 00
325 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoors.....	15	30	1 00
326 Half Short Stump-rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short.....	15	30	1 00
328 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots.....	15	30	1 00
329 Half Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive.....	10	25	75
330 Half Long Stump-rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality.....	10	25	75
332 Half Long Stump-rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort.....	10	25	75
334 Half Long Stump-rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder.....	15	30	1 00
336 Carentan. Half long stump-rooted; coreless, red flesh; fine quality.....	10	25	75
340 Half Long Stump-rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive.....	15	30	1 00
342 Half Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive; one of the most popular sorts.....	10	25	75
344 St. Valery. A thick, intermediate long red.....	10	25	75
345 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding.....	10	20	65
346 Altringham. Long red; productive.....	10	20	65
347 White Vosges. Large, thick, short.....	10	25	75
348 Long White. Very large; for stock.....	10	20	45

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

For early spring, sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so

destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
351 Early Spring. New, flat, extra early	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$6 00
352 Early Sugar Loaf. Small, pointed; very early, fine quality	20	50	1 75
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	20	50	1 50
354 Early York. The standard English sort	15	40	1 25
355 Large Early York. Larger than the above	15	40	1 25
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	40	1 25	4 00
359 Charleston Wakefield. Very large strain of the above	40	1 25	4 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	15	50	1 50
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from 10 to 12 pounds. Most valuable for forcing, or for general crop	25	75	2 50
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads.	25	75	2 50
371 Surehead Improved. Large, solid heads of fine quality	25	75	2 50
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373 Succession Improved. An excellent second-early sort, on style of All-Seasons	30	85	3 00
374 Filder Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	50	1 75
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	20	50	1 75
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	20	60	2 00
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	20	60	2 00
381 Vandergaw Quick-growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort	25	75	2 50
382 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	30	85	3 00
383 Thorburn Colossal. Largest and finest of all. (See <i>Novelties</i> .)	30	85	3 00
384 Autumn King. Extra-large solid winter Cabbage	30	85	3 00
385 Danish Ball Head Winter, or Hollander. Very round, solid winter sort from Denmark.	30	85	3 00
388 Green Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	20	60	2 00
389 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-head. Very large, solid red heads; the finest strain..	30	85	3 00
390 Savoy, Early Dwarf. The earliest Savoy variety: fine quality	20	50	1 75
391 " Early Vienna. Very small; delicate flavor	20	50	1 75
392 " Early Ulm. Small, round, deep green head; very early	20	50	1 75
393 " Thorburn Drumhead. Very fine, improved strain	20	60	2 00
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai). Grows like Cos Lettuce	20	60	2 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Carbon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 1 foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
480 Large Solid. Grows about 4 feet high: leaves nearly free from spines...per pkt., 10c...	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

CULTURE.—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take 1 ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in 1 gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

- 482 **Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt.** The very best and earliest for forcing under glass; very dwarf and compact, with short stem and small leaves. It should not be confounded with entirely different sorts advertised under the same name. Pkt. 50 cts., oz. \$6.
- 483 **Thorburn Early Snowball.** Our strain of this popular variety is unequalled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for the open ground; it is a very sure header, but not so large as our *Gilt-Edge*. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.25, 1/4 lb. \$7.50, lb. \$30.
- 484 **Thorburn Gilt-Edge.** Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our *Snowball*. It is, without any exception, the very best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation.....per pkt., 25 cts.. \$2 25
- 485 **Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Finest strain.....per pkt., 25 cts.. 2 25
- 486 **Denmark.** On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 1 50
- 489 **Extra-early Paris.** Heads of medium size; first-class.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 75
- 492 **Lenormand Short Stem.** Has very large heads; white and firm.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 75
- 494 **Large Algiers.** Market-gardener's popular late sort; enormous size.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 60
- 497 **Early London.** Large and hardy.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 40
- 499 **Thorburn Nonpareil.** A standard sort for general use.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 70
- 500 **Walcheren.** Very late, hardy variety.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 40
- 503 **Autumn Giant.** Vigorous in growth, and very large; late.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 40

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
.....per pkt., 25 cts..	\$2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
.....per pkt., 25 cts..	2 25	7 50	30 00
.....per pkt., 10 cts..	1 50	5 00	20 00
.....per pkt., 10 cts..	75	2 00	8 00
.....per pkt., 10 cts..	75	2 00	8 00
.....per pkt., 10 cts..	60	1 75	6 00
.....per pkt., 10 cts..	40	1 00	4 00
.....per pkt., 10 cts..	70	2 00	7 00
.....per pkt., 10 cts..	40	1 00	4 00
.....per pkt., 10 cts..	40	1 00	4 00

TESTIMONIALS FROM LARGE CAULIFLOWER-GROWERS AND SEED MERCHANTS.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

CUTCHOGUE, N. Y., July 13, 1893.

Gentlemen: I have used your Gilt-Edge, Snowball and Erfurt Cauliflowers for the last 16 years, and always with good success. I have also used other well-known kinds from other houses, but yours always came out ahead. I have also been selling different kinds of Cauliflower seeds for the three years past for the Southold Town Agricultural Society, and the demand is three to one in favor of yours.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) HENRY KAELIN,
Purchasing Agent Southold Town Agricultural Society.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

CUTCHOGUE, L. I., July 11, 1893.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry regarding the merits of your three popular varieties of Cauliflower, I beg to say that I have grown your Large Erfurt since 1876, and your Snowball and Gilt-Edge since they were introduced, and at this time I grow no other varieties. The Gilt-Edge produces very large, heavy heads, requires a long season, and is desirable for early setting to grow for pickling. It makes good heads in warm weather. The Large Erfurt has very fine white heads of large size. It is a sure header, but does not head all at one time, but follows along in succession. We consider it the best for setting from July 4 to 25. Your Snowball is a fine medium-sized variety, heads very clean and quickly, and nearly all at one time. It is, therefore, very valuable for late setting for storing for winter. We use it almost exclusively for the growing of winter Cauliflowers, taking up and storing small, half-grown heads in the latter part of November, in cool cellars or sheds, and holding for the good prices of Christmas and New Year.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WM. A. FLEET.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

MATTITUCK, N. Y., July 13, 1893.

Gentlemen: I have used your Gilt-Edge, Snowball and Large Erfurt Cauliflower seed for 20 years, and never had a poor ounce. You may use my name in support of your highest claims for them.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. C. COOPER.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

INTERLACHEN, FLA., July 21, 1893.

Gentlemen: In reply to your favor, we would state that, in our opinion, based on our sales of it for the past five years, your Gilt-Edge Cauliflower is by far the best variety for the lower South, and for the past 2 years we have sold more of it than of all other varieties combined.

We are so well satisfied with it that we have no desire to list other new introductions, for they have not proved to be its equal in actual field tests.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

H. G. HASTINGS & Co., Seedsmen.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apios.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. A bed 4 feet wide will take 4 rows of plants, leaving 6 inches space on the outside of the first and last rows.



THORBURN SHUMACHER CELERY.

The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, 1 foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required. The turnip-rooted or "Knob" Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.

	Per oz.	½lb.	Lb.
512 Thorburn Fin de Siècle. We consider this the largest, hardest, solidest, crispest, best keeping and best shipping winter Celery we know of .....per pkt., 10 cts...	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
514 Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market.....	30	85	3 00
516 Golden Self-blanching. A grand variety, on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white.....per pkt., 10 cts...	40	1 25	4 00
517 Rose-ribbed Golden Self-blanching. This beautiful new Celery is a sport from the well-known Golden Self-blanching, differing from that variety only in the handsome rose-tinted ribs, from which its name is derived .....per pkt., 10 cts...	40	1 25	4 00
518 Perfection Heartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and of superior quality.....	25	75	2 50
520 Thorburn's Shumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart; a fine keeper; highly recommended.....	30	85	3 00
521 Perle le Grand. A highly recommended new variety. Full golden heart and rich flavor, and an excellent keeper.....	25	75	2 50
522 Giant Pascal. An easily bleached and fine keeping large late sort of good flavor.....	20	50	1 50
523 Large-ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half dwarf white solid Celery.....	20	50	1 50
528 Evans' Triumph. Fine, large, solid green variety.....	30	85	3 00
534 Crawford Half Dwarf, or Golden Heart. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor....	20	50	1 50
540 Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid.....	20	50	1 50
541 Pink Plume. The same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. It is of very attractive appearance, and possesses the rich flavor and long-keeping qualities for which the red Celeries are noted.....	30	85	3 00
542 London Red Prize. A popular English red sort.....	20	60	2 00
546 CELERIAC, or Turnip-rooted Celery. Has edible roots, used for soups and stews.. If boiled and served with white sauce, it makes an excellent dish.....	15	50	1 50
548 Celeriac, Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. The roots, when cooked and sliced like beets, make fine winter salad.....	25	75	2 50
550 Celeriac, Apple. Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups.....	20	60	2 00

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Benjenlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, 1 foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
552 Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley ...	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 25
553 Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots.....	25	75	2 50



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*

556 **Witloof.** May be sown in May and June in drills. Transplanted or thinned to 6 inches, treat as Endive, except in the latter part of summer or fall it should be gradually

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
.....	15	30	1 00
557 Large-rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce.....	10	25	75



CORN-SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
559 Georgia	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 90

CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Stedfsalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
561 Large-seeded	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
562 Small-seeded	10	20	60
564 Green Cabbaging	15	30	1 00
565 Lettuce-leaved	15	30	1 00

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Rresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 576 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip 4 inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
569 Curled or Pepper Grass	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
571 Broad-leaved	10	20	50
573 Broad-leaved Winter	15	30	1 00
575 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress ..	75		
..... per pkt., 10 cts....			
576 True Water Cress	40	1 25	4 00



WATER CRESS.

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CORN, SWEET or SUGAR.

MAIZ. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stem; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selecting varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
578 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
579 White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cobs.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
580 Mammoth White Cory. The ears are double the size of the old Cory....	05	25	75	1 25	4 00
581 Metropolitan. Large, handsome ears of fine quality: very early.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
582 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears: of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
583 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
584 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
585 Melrose. As early as the Perry Hybrid, and much larger; valuable.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
586 Burbank Early Maine. Large, pure white ears of fine quality: extra early.	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
590 Extra-early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but largely grown for early use..	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
591 Manhattan. The earliest Sweet Corn grown, but the ears are in consequence very small.....			30		

SECOND EARLY, OR INTERMEDIATE.

592 Early Champion. Very large ears, considering its earliness.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
593 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain, and quite early.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
599 Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
609 Stabler Pedigree. A good main crop sort.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well-filled.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
612 Early Evergreen. Like the Stowell's Evergreen, but a week or ten days earlier.	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
617 Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Eight-rows. Very productive, and of superior richness.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
619 Asylum. Thick, 12-rows.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large-growing variety of very fine quality.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
634 Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown.	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage.....					2 00

☞ For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 55.



THORBURN EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill. •

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
660	Thorburn 1896 Pickler. In size, symmetry, slimness, color and productiveness, a perfect pickling strain.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
662	Thorburn Commercial Pickle. A valuable sort of the White Spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling; very handsome	10	25	80
663	Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe Cucumbers are picked off or not	10	25	80
663a	Fordhook Pickling. A first-class new pickling sort. It is wonderfully prolific, and continues to bear longer than all others. It is tender and crisp, and of the best size and shape for pickling.....	10	25	80
664	Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles	10	20	60
665	Cool and Crisp. Extra early and very prolific; long, straight, slender, and very dark green; good either for pickling or slicing.....	10	20	60
667	Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive.....	10	20	60
668	Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific.....	10	20	60
669	New Orleans Market. Very productive, a good keeper and shipper; good for forcing or open ground.....	10	25	80
670	White Spine Improved. A very handsome and uniform early variety. It is very productive, crisp and of fine flavor. This is the sort that is so largely grown in the South for early shipping to the northern markets.....	10	20	60
671	“ “ Extra Long. A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber, slightly longer in maturing than the above.....	10	20	60
671a	“ “ Arlington. A fine strain of the Improved White Spine. It is fine either for forcing or for outdoors.....	10	20	60
672	“ “ Peerless. Very early strain.....	10	20	60
673	Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth.....	10	20	60
674	Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles.....	10	20	60
675	Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim.....	10	20	60
676	Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use.....	15	30	1 00
678	Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive and of uniform small size	10	20	60
679	Nichol Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort.....	10	20	50
680	Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality.....	10	20	60
681	Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use	10	20	60
682	White Pearl. The best white sort; it ripens early and is very productive.....	10	20	60
683	Small Cherkin. Very small bur; used for pickles.....	10	30	1 00
684	Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground.....	10	30	1 00

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

(*Concombre especes Anglaise pour Couches.*)

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds

CUCUMBERS—continued.

germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate, to insure steadiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

☞ Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters.....	\$0 25	704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive.....	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth.....	25	706 Goliath. Very prolific.....	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer.....	25	708 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome.....	25
702 Sutton's Progress. Rich, dark green....	25	709 Lockie's Perfection. Fine color.....	25
		711 Tender and True. Fine form; good color	25

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* Pardebflum.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender, and destroys to some extent their bitter taste, without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: \wedge This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough as well.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
738 Improved Thick-leaved	40	1 25	4 50



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* Eierpflanze.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until weather has become perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.



IMPROVED NEW YORK EGG-PLANT.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
740 Improved New York Spineless. The standard, largest and best; large, oval, deep purple; early and productive; grown more extensively than any other sort....	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50
741 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality.....	35	1 00	3 50
742 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality.....	20	60	2 00
743 Round French. Medium size, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality.....	25	75	2 50
744 Black Pekin. Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage..	30	85	3 00
744a White Pearl. A large, very handsome variety like the New York Improved, but white. Pkt. 10c.	60	1 75	6 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental.....	30	85	3 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental.....	30	85	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental.....	30	85	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white.....	40	1 25	4 00

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop.....	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
751 White Curled. For early use.....	20	60	2 00
752 Lacinated. A fine French sort.....	20	60	2 00
753 Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter.....	20	60	2 00
754 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter	20	60	2 00
755 Savoy-leaved (Pancalier)	20	60	2 00
756 Parisian Curled. Small, very fine curled.....	20	60	2 00



BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE.

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼lb., 50 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col.* Krausskohl.

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow 780 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
760 “ Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above.....	10	30	1 00
768 “ Dwarf Brown. Very hardy.....	15	30	1 00
769 “ Tall Brown. Very hardy.....	15	30	1 00
773 “ Striped and Variegated. For garnishing.....	20	60	2 00
777 “ Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy.....	10	25	75
780 Sea Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance.....	25	75	2 50
782 Petsal. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop.....	20	60	2 00
783 Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage. Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward. The leaves make valuable winter cattle-feed.....	10	30	1 00



KOHLRABI.

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball.....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
785 Early White Vienna. For frames.....	35	1 00	3 50
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort.....	30	85	3 00
790 Early Purple Vienna. For frames.....	35	1 00	3 50
791 Large White, or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive.....	15	50	1 50

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 799, 803, 806 and 807 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties.

In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.



THORBURN MAMMOTH BUTTER LETTUCE.

	Per oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
794 Thorburn Maximum. The largest, solidest, crispest and best.....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
795 Improved Emperor Forcing. Yellow, earliest of all; suited only for frames.....	20	50	2 00
797 Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, small heads; for forcing outdoors.....	15	40	1 25
799 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up.....	20	60	1 75
800 Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out early.....	20	50	1 50
801 Thorburn Yellow Winter. The finest of all coldframe sorts.....	20	50	1 50
802 Hubbard Market. A large, white Cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground.....	15	30	1 00
803 Big Boston. Fine for forcing in coldframes or for open ground.....	20	50	1 75
804 Large Boston. Very large, solid heads; fine for forcing.....	20	50	1 50
805 Prize Head. Large, loose heads, tinged with brown.....	15	30	1 00
806 Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender; white seed.....	15	30	1 00
807 Black-seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large, and of light color.....	15	30	1 00
809 American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing.....	15	40	1 25
810 Reichner. Large, white, solid heads; good for forcing or outside.....	15	30	1 00
811 Sensation. A fine, solid head variety; for forcing or open ground.....	15	30	1 00
812 Thorburn Glass-house. For forcing under glass.....	20	60	2 00
815 Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety.....	15	30	1 00
817 Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing.....	15	30	1 00
829 White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer.....	15	30	1 00
831 New York Cabbage. Large, solid heads; dark green color.....	15	40	1 25
837 Golden Stone Head. A handsome Head Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing.....	20	50	1 50
838 Golden Queen. Medium size, golden yellow, solid heads; very early.....	20	50	1 50
839 Denver Market. Large, solid heads; good for forcing or outdoors.....	15	30	1 00
840 Improved Salamander. Fine, compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably.	20	50	1 75
841 Thorburn Mammoth Butter, Black Seed. A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite variety of New York market-gardeners.....	20	60	2 00
843 Large Grey-seeded Butter. One of the best; large head.....	15	30	1 00
845 Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for early forcing.....	15	30	1 00
846 Brown Dutch. Leaves tinged brown; large, solid heads; very hardy.....	15	40	1 25
847 Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy.....	25	75	2 50
848 Trocadero. Hardy and early; for spring or summer; green leaves, tinged russet.....	20	50	1 75
849 Hardy Green Hammersmith	20	50	1 50
850 Improved Hanson. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well.....	15	30	1 00
852 Iceberg. Large, solid heads, very handsome; tender and crisp.....	15	40	1 25
853 Mignonette. Distinct russet-colored; very solid and compact.....	15	40	1 25
860 White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch.....	15	40	1 25
862 Trianon Self-closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather....	20	50	1 50

ICE-PLANT.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seeds may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive.....	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
872 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition.....	20	60	2 00
873 Large Carentan, or Musselburgh. A superior variety with distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy.....	20	60	2 00
874 London Summer	15	50	1 50



LEEK.

MARTYNIA.

(For Pickles.) Gemshorn.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Grianiolaria, Proboscidea, Lutea (three varieties).....	each..\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a

few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 15 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs. for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1.20; in bulk, per lb., 45 cents.



MUSHROOMS.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantaloupe.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil and warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each

after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become way, 6 to 12 seeds to a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds, on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSK MELON.


878	Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful Musk Melon	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
879	Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet; early	10	20	60
880	Netted Gem Round. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh.	10	20	60
880a	Netted Gem Oblong. Same as above save in shape	10	20	60
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	10	20	60
882	Melrose. Oval, dark green, densely netted; flesh thick, light green, shading to salmon.	10	20	60
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	10	20	60
884	Rocky Ford. For description, see Novelties	15	40	1 25
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early	10	20	60
886	Jenny Lind. Small, green-fleshed; very early; good quality	10	20	60
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early	10	20	60
888	Extra-early Hackensack. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack; very early	10	20	60
889	Osage. Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality	10	20	60
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific, and of great size, oblong; green flesh; late	10	20	60
891	French Perfection. Salmon flesh, very sweet; round, netted	10	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet, and very early	10	20	60
893	The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality	10	25	75
894	Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted; green flesh; fine flavor; early	10	20	60
895	Cosmopolitan. Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet	10	20	60
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	10	20	60
897	Newport. Extra early, small, round; green flesh, of fine flavor	15	30	1 00
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra early; dark green skin, orange flesh; very sweet	15	30	1 00
900	Perfected Delmonico. Heavily netted, orange-pink flesh, fine flavor; small, round	15	30	1 00
902	Casaba. Green flesh, large size; good quality	10	20	60
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	10	20	60
906	Long Yellow Canteloupe. Yellow flesh, late; well adapted to the North	10	20	60
908	Paul Rose. Handsome oval new variety; rich orange flesh, very sweet	15	30	1 00
913	Jersey Belle. Deeply ribbed, heavily netted green flesh, fine quality	10	20	60
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality; late	10	20	60
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late	15	40	1 25
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Fine for preserving or pickling	15	30	1 00
918	Pineapple. Medium sized, oval-shaped; flesh green; intermediate	10	20	60
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled. Suitable for the South only; very late	20	50	1 50
921	New Giant. Round-shaped; light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; very late	10	25	75

IMPORTED VARIETIES.

ENGLISH FRAME SORTS.

	Pkt.
928 Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930 Monroe's Little Heath	25
931 Blenheim Orange	25
934 Gilbert's Green Flesh	25
935 Lord Beaconsfield	25
936 Bishop's Favorite	25

FRENCH VARIETIES.

 These sorts ripen outdoors here, and are well worthy of cultivation.

	Pkt.
937 Red-fleshed Lyons. Almost solid, orange flesh of finest quality	\$0 25
938 Green-fleshed Provence	25
939 Orange-fleshed Trevoux	25
940 Nevers Warted	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* Wasser-melone.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, according to variety. Light soil is best.

- 950 **Vau Cluse Red-seeded.** Very early; shape elongated; flesh bright crimson. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.
- 966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.
- 968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest grown; crimson flesh; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.
- 970 **Kolb Gem.** Large, bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.
- 970a **Pride of Georgia.** Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early.	10	20	50
976 Light Icing. Round, pink flesh of fine quality.....	10	20	50
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper.....	10	20	50
979 White-seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh.....	10	20	50
981 Phinney. Early, and of fine quality; red flesh.....	10	20	50
982 Scaly Bark. Thin, tough rind, flesh crimson, tender and sweet; ships well.....	10	20	50
983 Dixie. Excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate.....	10	20	50
984 Duke Jones. Large, handsome, dark green; red flesh of fine flavor.....	10	20	50
986 Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate.....	10	20	50
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.....	10	20	50
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early.....	10	20	50
996 Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.....	10	20	50
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate.....	10	20	50
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; extra early.....	10	25	75
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late.....	10	20	50
1026 Cote Early. Medium size; red flesh; green skin.....	10	20	50
1027 Sweetheart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality.....	10	20	50
1028 Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet; handsome, oblong shape.....	10	20	50
1029 Apple Pie, or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed.....	10	20	50
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed.....	10	20	50

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza.* Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the mustard of commerce.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly.....	05	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves.....	10	25	80
1039 Chinese Broad-leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach.....	15	50	1 50

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula.* Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1041 Tall Crimson	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00	1043 Tall Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1042 Tall Yellow	15	30	1 00	1044 Dwarf Mixed	10	30	1 00

ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.



- 1045 **White Early Barletta.** A small white Italian sort; earliest of all. Oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1047 **White Queen.** Pure white; small; flat; extra early; fine for pickling. Oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1049 **White Pearl, Italian grown.** Extra early; round; white; fine flavor. Oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1053 **White Victoria.** Italian, white, globular sort; very large; mild flavor. Oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.
- 1054 **White Large Portugal.** The standard large flat sort. Oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 1055 **White Large Globe** (Southport strain). Very large and handsome. Oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1056	White Tripoli. Very large, white Italian variety	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 25
1057	“ Mammoth Garganus, or Silver King. Silvery white Italian.....	25	75	2 50
1058	“ Bermuda (Teneriffe grown). Very early	30	85	3 00
1058a	“ Bermuda White Wax. Snow white new Teneriffe sort.....	40	1 25	4 00
1059	“ Dutch Round Hard. One of the best white pickling sorts	20	60	2 00
1060	“ Thorburn Excelsior Pickling. One of the best whites for pickling	20	60	2 00
1060a	“ Bunching	20	60	2 00
1061	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; early, and a good keeper.....	15	50	1 50
1062	“ Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well.	15	50	1 50
1063	“ Strasburg, or Dutch. Fine keeper; flat; yellow skin, white flesh.....	15	50	1 50
1064	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large yellow.....	20	60	2 00
1066	“ Globe Spanish, or Prizetaker. Immense size; globe-shaped; light yellow...	20	60	2 00
1069	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size.....	15	50	1 50
1072	Red Large Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper; large size.....	15	50	1 50
1074	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large red sort	25	75	2 50
1075	“ Early Globe, Gregory's. Like above, but earlier, and not so large.....	20	60	1 75
1075a	“ Early Flat. Medium size; very early; deep red; mild flavor	15	50	1 50
1076	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size.....	15	50	1 50
1077	“ Australian Brown. Medium size, hard, solid; very early.....	20	60	2 00
1078	“ Globe Madeira. Light red	20	60	2 00
1079	“ Bolton Brownish Pink. For Sets.....	20	50	1 75
1080	“ Mammoth Garganus. Very large Italian sort	25	75	2 50
1081	“ Victoria. Italian, red, globular sort; very large; mild flavor	20	60	2 00
1082	“ Bermuda (Teneriffe grown). Very early.....	25	75	2 50
1084	“ Ætna. A fine Italian variety	20	60	2 00
1085	“ Bassano. Dark blood-red Italian sort.....	20	60	2 00
1086	Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow early in fall.	15	60	2 00
1088	Imported Shallot Seed.....per pkt., 10 cts...			
1089	Potato Onion Seed.....per pkt., 10 cts...			75
1090	Chives Seed.....per pkt., 25 cts...			

ONION SETS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. They are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

☞ These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00
Red Top Onions	20	60	1 00	3 00
White Potato Onions	30	90	1 50	5 00
Yellow Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 50

OKRA, or GUMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1098 Long Green. Dwarf, very productive; long, green pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1099 White Velvet. Tender white pods; smooth and velvety in appearance.....	10	20	50

ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuella.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow..	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinake.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should



PARSNIPS.



OKRA.

be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1108 Thorburn Hol- low Crown. A market - garden- er's strain.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1109 Long White. A standard variety.	10	20	50
1110 Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort...	10	20	50
1111 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	10	20	50
1112 Early Round	10	20	60

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills 1 foot apart. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after cultivation the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1115 Extra Curled. Superior.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1116 Moss Curled. Very pretty...	10	25	75
1117 Fern-leaved. Fine curled...	10	25	75
1118 Plain. The ordinary form ..	10	20	50
1120 Beauty of the Parterre. Most beautiful for edging, and equally good as a condiment.....	15	40	1 25
1122 Hamburg, or Rooted. Edible roots.....	10	20	60

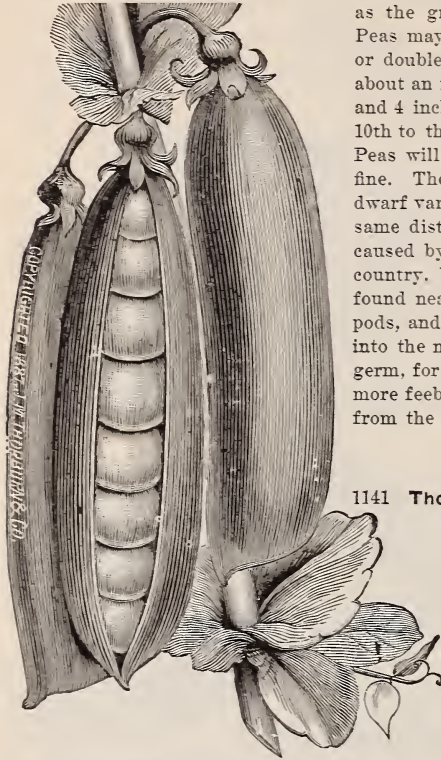


EXTRA-CURLED PARSLEY.

PEAS.

Pois. Chicharos o Guisantes. Erbsjen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early



as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession. Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as 20th of August. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Pea, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like bush beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly, and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141 Thorburn Extra-early Market. Our standard market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow.....	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
1143 First-of-All. First-class selected strain of extra-earlies.....	2½	25	75	1 00	3 75
1144 Philadelphia. Resembling First-of-All.....	3	20	60	1 00	3 50
1145 Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market-gardener sort.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1146 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147 Gradus. Without doubt the finest extra-early Pea yet introduced; it is in condition to pick about four days after our Extra-early Market. The pods are very large, and well-filled with large wrinkled deep green Peas of the very finest quality.....	3	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1148 *Exonian. One of the finest extra-early wrinkled sorts.....	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1149 *American Wonder. Early and productive; fine quality.....	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1150 *Nott Excelsior. A splendid early wrinkled sort; very prolific.....	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1151 *Alpha. An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly.....	3	30	85	1 50	5 00
1152 *Premium Gem. Early; straight pods, well-filled.....	1	25	75	1 25	4 75
1153 *McLean Little Gem. Early; straight pods.....	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1154 *Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; Peas of fine flavor.....	2	25	75	1 25	4 00
1156 Gregory's Surprise. A fine wrinkled variety, and only four days later than our Extra-early Market.....	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1162 *Station. Extra-early wrinkled, very productive; large pods, well-filled, and ripening but a few days later than the very earliest.....	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1163 Claudt. (New.) Extra early, very productive, large sized Peas of finest quality.....	2½	75			
1164 *Duke of York. Very large, long, full pods, and Peas of the finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown.....	3	30	85	1 50	5 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1180 Daisy. A dwarf wrinkled second-early variety, bearing large, well-filled pods, each containing 8 to 10 deep-colored Peas of the finest flavor.....	1½	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1186 *McLean Advancer. A fine standard sort, of excellent quality.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1187 *Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly.....	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1188 *Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green Peas; sow thinly.....	2	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1203 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor.....	3	25	75	1 25	4 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS—continued.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1206 *Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thickly.....	5	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
1210 *Duke of Albany (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior.....	5	30	85	1 50	5 50
1211 Alderman. Exceedingly productive; Peas blue, wrinkled, of fine quality.....	5	30	85	1 50	5 00
1212 *Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive.....	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1213 Improved Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1214 *Shropshire Hero. Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1216 Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

1235 St. Duthus. A fine new wrinkled main-crop variety; round, dark green pods, well filled with very sweetly and finely flavored Peas.....	4	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
1236 *Juno. Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive.....	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1237 Profusion. Very large Peas of fine quality; very productive, bearing continuously for several weeks; a splendid main-crop variety.....	3	30	85	1 50	5 50
1240 *Stratagem Improved. Very large, pods; Peas of first quality.....	1½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1242 *Queen. Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green Peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1246 Telegraph (L. I. Mammoth). Very large pods and Peas of excellent flavor.....	4	30	85	1 50	5 00
1248 *Telephone. Enormous pods and Peas of first-class quality.....	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1251 White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder.....	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256 Black-eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific; for market.....	3	20	50	75	2 50

SUGAR PEAS. (EDIBLE PODS.)

Sugar Peas have edible pods, which are eaten when young.

1260 Giant White. Very large; fine quality.....	5	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1262 Tall Sugar.....	5	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1266 Mammoth Grey-seeded Sugar. Immense pods.....	5	35	1 25	2 00	7 50

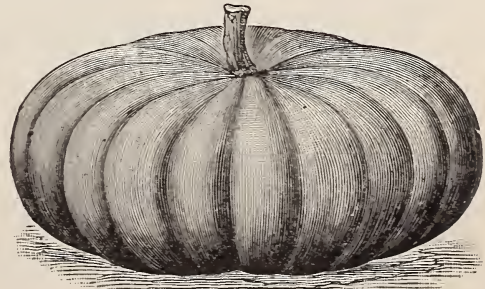
☞ Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. Calabaza. Große Kürbiß.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1300 Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1302 Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow.....	10	20	50
1304 Quaker Pie. Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper.....	10	20	60
1305 Winter Luxury. A fine keeper and one of the best for pies.....	10	20	60
1306 Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin.....	10	20	60
1308 Golden Oblong. Orange skin, light yellow flesh; fine quality, good keeper.....	10	20	60
1310 White Cushaw. A pure white, crookneck variety of excellent quality.....	10	20	60
1312 Striped Cushaw. Medium size, crookneck; very productive.....	10	20	60
1314 Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking.....	10	30	90
1316 Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct.....	10	20	60
1318 Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies.....	10	20	60
1320 Golden Marrow. Oblong shaped, slightly ribbed, skin golden orange color; flesh of fine flavor; one of the best for pies.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1322 Mammoth King. Grows to an enormous size.....	15	40	1 25
1324 Calhoun. Very superior quality; yellow flesh; fine for pies.....	10	20	60
1326 Mammoth Tours. A very large French variety.....	10	25	75
1328 Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies.....	10	20	60
1330 Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive.....	10	25	



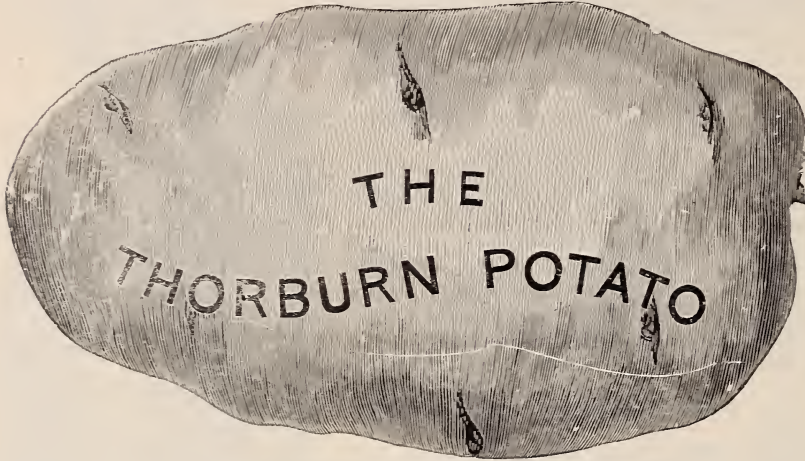
CHEESE PUMPKIN.

SEED POTATOES.

Grown Expressly for Seed.

POMME DE TERRE. Patatas. Kartoffeln.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If



wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow

much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green mixed with about 80 parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small table-spoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles. Three to 4 barrels to the acre.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1349 The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is the <i>earliest of all</i> , and the <i>best in quality</i> ; is also very productive and of good size and form	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$2 50	\$4 50
1350 Thorburn's Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh. Very productive and of the finest quality; a first-class early variety.....	40	70	2 00	3 50
1351 Early Norther. Extra-early, very prolific; shape of the Early Rose; fine table quality.....	40	70	2 00	3 75
1352 Early Puritan. Very early; white skin and flesh, finest quality.....	40	70	2 25	4 25
1354 Bovee. Extra-early, very productive, of fine quality; flesh white and very dry....	50	85	2 50	5 50
1363 True Early Rose. The popular market sort; very early, fine quality; very productive	40	70	2 00	3 50

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1367 Thorburn New White Peach-blow. The flesh and skin are pure white and very dry. One of the best for keeping for winter use	50	85	2 50	4 50
1368 Carman No. 1. This most valuable Potato was introduced by us in 1894, and it is now a recognized high-class standard sort the world over. It is in every respect the finest second-early Potato ever offered; enormous yielder, handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry....	40	70	2 00	3 50
1369 Carman No. 3. One of the best late Potatoes; the greatest yielder ever introduced; very large tubers; of handsome form and few and shallow eyes	40	70	2 00	3 50
1370 Sir Walter Raleigh. A fine new variety for main crop; very productive and uniform, all the tubers being of marketable size. Flesh white and of best quality...	50	85	2 50	4 50
1372 Late Puritan. Resembles the Early Puritan in appearance and quality, but is more productive	40	70	2 25	4 25
1384 State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot and of superior quality; a fine late variety.....	40	70	2 00	4 00
394 Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white; an immense yielder.....	40	70	2 00	4 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1412 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red fruits, 4 to 6 inches long; very mild; one of the best for stuffing.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1413 Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles.	20	60	2 25
1414 Long Red Cayenne. Bright red, slender pods, about 3 inches long; very pungent and productive.	20	60	2 25
1415 Large Bell. Large size, bright red; standard sort, largely used for pickling. It is of such mild flavor that it may be eaten as a vegetable.	20	60	2 25
1417 Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor.	50	1 50	5 00
1420 Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor; small.	25	75	2 50
1421 Mammoth Golden Queen. Very large fruits; rich, golden yellow color; early.	25	75	2 50
1423 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used.	25	75	2 50
1424 Yellow Cherry. Like the above, but yellow in color.	30	85	3 00
1425 Red Chili. Very productive; very small; red, and very pungent.	25	75	2 50
1426 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1427 Monstrous. Very large French sort, about 6 inches long and 3 inches thick; of mild flavor and valuable for use in the green state.	30	85	3 00
1428 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad.	25	75	2 50
1429 Sweet Mountain. Large size, regular, handsome shape, mild flavor; very early. Largely used for mango pickles	25	75	2 50
1430 Celestial. At first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured it becomes a deep scarlet.	25	75	2 50
1432 Elephant's Trunk. Long scarlet fruits, shape of an elephant's trunk.	60	1 75	6 00



RUBY KING PEPPER.

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills 10 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad.	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramugo.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1439 Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



RAMPION.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



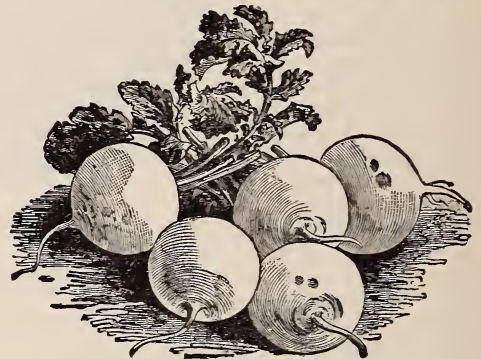
EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



OLIVE-SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.

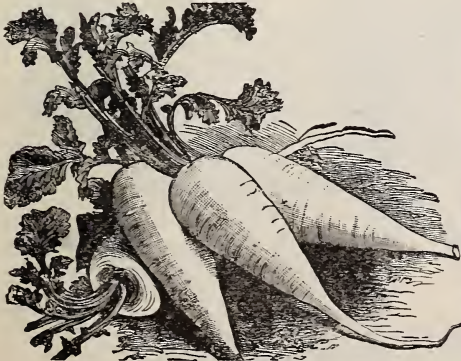
RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. Rabanos y Rabanitos. Radies und Rettig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. They should be sown in light, rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be produced in heavy soils. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast.

Those marked with the asterisk (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

		Per oz.	½lb.	Lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1442	" " " " *Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; very early.....	10	25	70
1444	" " " " *Deep Scarlet. Very early.....	10	20	60
1446	" " " " *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days.....	10	25	75
1447	" " " " *Scarlet White-tipped. Very early for frames or out-doors....	10	20	50
1448	" " " " Forcing.....	10	25	70
1449	" " Triumph. Very prettily striped or mottled scarlet and white; fine forcer	30	85	3 00
1451	" " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground....	10	25	75
1454	" " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved.....	10	25	75
1456	" " Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort.....	10	25	75
1458	" " White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet.....	10	20	50
1462	" Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form.....	10	20	60
1464	" *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market.....	10	20	60
1466	" *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin.....	10	20	60
1468	Round Scarlet China. Fine for winter or summer; grows in six to eight weeks.....	10	30	1 00
1470	*Olive-shaped, French Breakfast. Pink and white; early.....	10	20	60
1471	" Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality.....	10	20	60
1472	" White. Mild and fine for summer.....	10	20	60
1473	" Deep Scarlet.....	10	20	60
1474	" Delicacy. Snow-white, smooth and tender; fine for forcing.....	10	20	60
1475	Half-long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp.....	10	20	60
1476	*Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground.....	10	20	50
1477	" Brightest Scarlet White Tipped.....	10	20	60
1478	" *Scarlet Chartier White Tipped.....	10	20	50
1480	" *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing.....	10	20	50
1482	" White Naples. Slender; for summer use.....	10	20	60
1484	" White Vienna or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer.....	10	20	50
1485	" Icicle. Pure white, fine flavor; suitable for forcing.....	40	1 25	4 00
1488	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite.....	10	20	50
1490	" *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large.....	10	20	60
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well.....	10	20	60
1494	" *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort.....	10	20	50
1495	" *Thorburn Improved Half-long Black Spanish. Very fine strain.....	10	25	75
1496	" Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter.....	10	20	50
1502	" Large White Spanish. Fine for winter.....	10	20	60
1504	" California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety.....	10	20	60
1506	Raphanus caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed pods; used raw or pickled.....	50		per pkt., 10 cts.



WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARB. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the row. The following spring transplant again to 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1514	Linnæus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515	Victoria	20	50	1 50
	ROOTS.....each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.			

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Haferwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces ½ inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1528	Long White French	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1529	Thorburn Improved Thick-rooted. Very thick and smooth.	25	75	2 50
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	15	50	1 50

SALSIFY.

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

1535	Scolymus	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing leaves only, of a superior quality to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1536	Swiss Chard	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape.	Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.
1538	Winter, or Siberian, Thorburn Improved.	Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorzonera*. *Scorzionwurzel*.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of it being some what more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

1541	Scorzonera	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50



SCORZONERA.

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera*. *Sauerampfer*.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in drills 18 inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. It is also used for soups. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

1544	Garden, Large French	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1545	" Mammoth Lyons. Extra-large improved strain	20	60	1 50

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerturzel*.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills ½ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

1546	Skirret	Per oz.	\$0 40
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SORREL.

SPINACH.

EPINARD. *Espinaca*. *Epinat*.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks, for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot

water before sowing) in hills 3 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

1566	Round Viroflay (Thick-leaved). Has very large, thick, dark green leaves; the favorite market-gardeners' sort for fall or spring sowing	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1570	Round-leaved Flanders. A standard sort	10	15	35
1571	Lettuce-leaved. Popular French	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1573	Curled-leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large curled and wrinkled leaves; tender, and of the finest flavor	10	15	35
1575	Long-standing (Round Thick-leaved). Dark green; leaves large and thick; very long-standing before running to seed. The best for spring growing	10	15	35
1576	Victoria (new). Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-standing." A fine variety for spring sowing	10	15	35
1578	Prickly, or Winter. Vigorous and hardy, and recommended for fall sowing	10	15	35
1579	New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot summer weather, when the ordinary Spinach cannot be had	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

SQUASH.

COURGE. Calabaza. Speiße Kürbiß.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

BUSH VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1583 Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1584 Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality	10	20	60
1585 Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety....	10	20	50
1586 Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of Early White Bush. It is very large, and the flesh is of fine quality.....	10	20	60
1588 Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer.....	10	20	50
1589 Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above.....	10	20	60
1589a Giant Summer Straightneck. Same as above, except that most of them are <i>straight-necked</i>	10	20	60
1590 Egg-Plant Bush Squash. White flesh; suitable for frying, like egg-plant.....	10	25	75
1590a Cocozell Bush. A fine variety; oblong shape; skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or pale green.....	15	30	1 00

RUNNING VARIETIES.

1591 Early Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter.....	10	20	50
1592 Bay State. Hard, blue shell; for fall or winter.....	10	20	60
1593 Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine.....	10	20	50
1594 Hubbard. Well known, and liked for late use; of superior quality; large size; color green, marked with orange; flesh dry, fine-grained, and of fine quality.....	10	20	60
1594a Mammoth Warty Hubbard. Immense size, and completely covered with warts. Of fine table quality.....	10	25	75
1595 The Faxon. Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality.....	10	20	60
1596 Turban. Orange-yellow flesh; good flavor.....	10	25	75
1599 Pike's Peak. Thick, bright orange flesh; fine winter sort.....	10	20	60
1600 Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort.....	10	20	60
1601 Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin; very productive, and a fine keeper; dry, sweet, and of the finest flavor.....	10	25	75
1602 Perfect Gem. Round, white; very productive and of fine quality; for fall or winter... ..	10	20	60
1604 Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific.....	10	25	75
1605 White Chestnut. Like the Hubbard; dry as a boiled chestnut.....	10	25	75
1606 Delicata. Orange-yellow, striped green; small size, but very prolific; it is extra early, very solid, and a good keeper; flesh dry and of fine quality.....	10	20	60
1607 Fordhook. One of the best winter sorts; fine quality.....	10	25	75
1609 Pineapple. Peculiar shape, white skin and flesh; fine late sort.....	10	20	60
1610 Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort; green skin.....	10	20	60
1610a Winter Crookneck. One of the best winter sorts.....	10	20	60
1611 Der Wing. Light yellow flesh; very sweet; small, warty, winter sort.....	10	20	60
1612 The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality.....	10	20	60
1613 Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange-yellow.....	20	50	1 50

VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614 English. The true English strain; cream-color, merging into deep yellow; white flesh; about 9 inches long.....	10	25	75
1615 Italian (Cocozelle di Napoli). Grows about 20 inches long, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young.....	15	30	1 00

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* *Liebesapfel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1616 Thorburn "Rosalind." Beautiful rose color; large and of uniform, round shape, smooth, solid, fine flavor; medium early; very productive.....	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
1616a Thorburn Novelty. Large, solid; deep scarlet; globular shape. For growing under glass or outdoors...pkt., 10 cts...	35	1 00	3 50
1617 The Waldorf. (Thorburn.) Perfect shape, large, smooth, solid; rose color; medium early; very productive.....	30	85	3 00
1618 The Democrat. (Thorburn.) The finest large Tomato; bright rose...pkt., 10c...	40	1 25	4 00
1619 The Autocrat. (Thorburn.) Very large, solid and productive; color of Acme.....	25	75	2 50
1621 Thorburn Terra Cotta. Quite distinct in color, form, skin and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
1622 Thorburn Lemon Blush. Skin and flesh bright lemon, with a faint rose blush; large..	30	85	3 00
1623 Thorburn Long Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive; fine keeper.....	25	75	2 50
1624 Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright scarlet...	25	75	2 50
1625 Freedom. Early, regular and uniform; bright scarlet.....	25	75	2 50
1626 Matchless. Extra large; smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid.....	30	85	3 00
1627 Early Ruby. Very early; large size; bright scarlet color.....	30	85	3 00
1628 Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation..... per pkt., 10 cts...	40	1 25	4 00
1629 Crimson Cushion. Extra large; handsome; bright crimson..... per pkt., 10 cts...	50	1 50	5 00
1630 Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties.....	25	75	2 50
1631 Sutton's Best of All. Highly recommended for growing under glass... per pkt., 10 cts...	50	1 50	5 00
1632 " Eclipse. Medium size, perfect shape and color; for forcing or open ground... per pkt., 10 cts...	25	75	2 50
1633 Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early; resembles the Acme in appearance.....	25	75	2 50
1634 " " New Scarlet. Light scarlet color; prolific, early; good quality....	30	85	3 00
1635 Imperial. Early, large, smooth, solid; fine quality; color of Beauty.....	25	75	2 50
1636 Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and of good size.....	25	75	2 50
1638 Perfection. Early, regular and productive; reddish scarlet.....	20	60	2 00
1640 Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper.....	20	60	2 00
1641 Beauty. Large, smooth, dark, pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form.....	20	60	2 00
1642 Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet.....	20	60	2 00
1643 Fordhook First. Extra early, fine, smooth, solid; medium size.....	30	85	3 00
1645 Acme. Medium size; smooth and good; purplish pink color.....	20	60	2 00
1646 Paragon. Bright red; round; very productive.....	20	60	2 00
1647 Table Queen. Large, smooth, round, solid.....	35	1 00	3 50
1648 Honor Bright. Rich, bright red; long keeper and fine shipping sort.....	25	75	2 50
1649 Royal Red. Intense bright red color; good main-crop variety.....	25	75	2 50
1650 Fordhook Fancy. Bushy habit; fruits medium size, smooth and regular.... pkt. 10c..	50	1 50	5 00
1651 Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; purplish red.....	25	75	2 50
1653 Trophy Improved. Very solid; standard late variety; fine for canning; dark scarlet..	25	75	2 50
1654 Lorillard. Bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early.....	30	85	3 00
1656 Golden Queen. About size and form of Beauty; smooth, golden yellow.....	30	85	3 00
1657 Red Plum. Bright red, round, regular; for pickles.....	25	75	2 50
1659 Yellow Plum-shaped. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles.....	25	75	2 50
1660 Yellow Pear-shaped. Handsome, yellow, pear-shaped fruits.....	25	75	2 50
1664 Peach, Red. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent.	25	75	2 50
1668 Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form and of a beautiful clear yellow color.....	25	75	2 50
1675 Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color.....	25	75	2 50
1676 Red Cherry. Small fruits, used for pickles; very handsome.....	25	75	2 50
1678 Red Pear-shaped. Fruit handsome and solid; fine for preserves.....	25	75	2 50
1682 Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves.....	30	85	3 00
1685 Strawberry. (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato.) Small fruit; makes delicious sauce..	30	85	3 00



TURNIP.

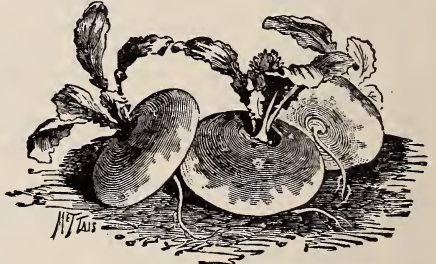
NAVET. *Nabo.* Rübe.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1766 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the *Ruta-Bagas*) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.



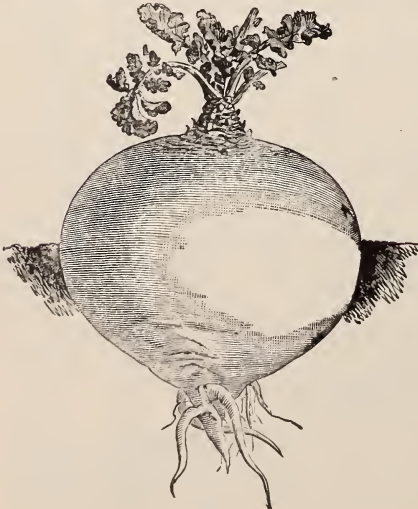
RED-TOP STRAP-LEAF.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1700 Early Milan Purple-top. Earliest of all, with purple top.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1701 Early Milan Pure White. As early as the above; beautiful, pure white.....	10	25	75
1705 Purple-top Munich. One of the earliest.....	10	20	60
1706 Scarlet Kashmir. Small, flat, extra-early variety, with pure white flesh of finest quality.....	10	25	75
1707 White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet.....	10	20	50
1708 Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white.....	10	20	50
1715 Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort.	10	20	40
1718 German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well.....	10	25	75
1722 Red-top Strap-leaf. The popular fall flat sort...	10	20	40
1724 Red-top Globe-shaped. A standard sort in the New York market.....	10	20	40
1726 White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid.....	10	20	40
1728 White Strap-leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort.....	10	20	40
1733 White French, or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper.....	10	20	50
1738 Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock.....	10	20	40
1739 Cow Horn. Long white, in shape resembling a cow's horn.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1740 Large White Globe. Large English variety.....	10	20	40
1741 Green Globe. Very large white-fleshed, green top.....	10	20	40
1746 White Tankard.	10	20	50
1747 Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well.....	10	20	50
1748 Thorburn Yellow Stone. Fine, hard winter sort.....	10	20	60
1749 Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well.....	10	20	50
1750 Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor.....	10	25	75
1752 Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat; distinct.....	10	25	85

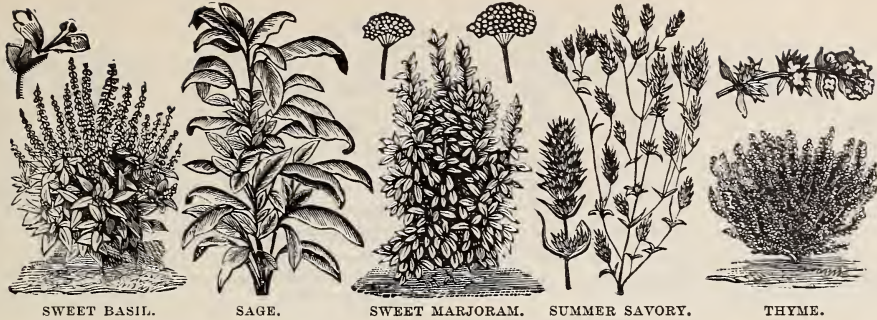


PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1753 Montmagny. Yellow, purple top; first-class sort.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1760 Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper.....	10	20	50
1761 Yellow Tankard.	10	20	60
1762 Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid..	10	25	80
1763 Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well.....	10	20	60
1764 Seven Top. The tops are used for greens.....	10	20	40
1766 Ruta-Baga, Thorburn Family. A fine new strain for family use. It differs from other sorts in its <i>strap-leaf</i> ; flesh slightly yellowish and of finest quality. Its very fine top is not tinted, the skin is grayish and very smooth, and it has very few roots.....	10	20	60
1767 Ruta-Baga, Thorburn Improved. Fine for table or for stock. Not very large.	10	20	50
1768 " Champion Purple-top.	10	20	40
1769 " Laing Improved. One of the earliest.....	10	20	50
1774 " White-fleshed. Large and productive.....	10	20	40



RUTA-BAGA.



SWEET BASIL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

Seeds of Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Agrimony. For medicinal purposes	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 10	\$0 75	
Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes.....	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	05	15	\$1 25
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative.....	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	05	10	80
Arnica. Tincture of Arnica is made from it.....	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	1 25	
Balm. For culinary purposes.....	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	05	30	
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb.....	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	05	20	1 50
“ Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.....	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	05	20	1 25
Belladonna. Used in medicine.....	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	60	
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for children for dysentery and diarrhoea.....	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	05	15	1 00
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	05	60	
Borage. Leaves used as a salad.....	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread.....	<i>Carum Carui</i>	05	10	75
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	40	4 00
Chamomile	<i>Matricaria Chamomilla</i>	10	75	
Coriander. Seeds aromatic.....	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	05	10	75
Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar.....	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	05	10	60
“ New Mammoth. Much larger than the above.....		05	20	1 50
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities.....	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	75	
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring.....	<i>Anethum Foeniculum</i>	05	10	75
“ Florence. In flavor resembling celery.....		05	15	1 50
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	05	20	1 50
Fumitory. A medicinal herb.....	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	75	
Gromwell. A medicinal herb.....	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	05	25	
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	10	75	
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	05	20	2 00
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	05	20	2 00
Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	05	20	2 00
Lavender. For oil and distilled water.....	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	05	20	1 50
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	05	30	3 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	05	40	
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups.....	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
Marjoram, Pot. Used in seasoning.....	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	10	50	5 00
“ Sweet. Used in seasoning.....	<i>Origanum Majorana</i>	05	20	1 50
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	05	15	1 50
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hedeoma pulegeoides</i>	10	60	6 00
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25		
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water.....	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	05	30	3 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities.....	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	05	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing.....	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	05	10	75
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine.....	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
“ Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine.....	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	20	2 00
“ Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine.....	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	20	2 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb.....	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	05	15	80
“ Winter. Used as a culinary herb.....	<i>Satureja montana</i>	05	20	2 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters.....	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	05	35	3 50
Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in fall and spring.....	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>	35	cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.	
Thyme, Broad-leaved, English. Used as a seasoning.....	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	35	3 50
“ French.....	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	30	2 50
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	05	30	2 50

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.		Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Apple Seed, American		\$0 30		Pear Seed, French	\$0 20	\$1 50	
" " French Crab		30		" " Japan	40	4 00	
Apricot Pits		25	\$20 00	Plum Pits, Green Gage		25	\$18 00
Cherry Pits. Crop failed.				" " Damson, for grafting.		25	18 00
" " Black Mazzard		20		" " Myrobolan		30	25 00
" " Domestic		20	15 00	" " Domestic		20	15 00
Currants, Red Dutch	\$0 20	2 00		Quince Seed	20	2 00	
" White Dutch	20	2 00		Raspberry Seed	10c...	20	2 00
" Black	40	4 00		Strawberry, Mixed	10c...	80	
" Cherry	20	2 00		" Red Alpine	10c...	80	
Gooseberry, Mixed	80			Wineberry Seed	25c...		
Peach Pits (natural pits). Crop failed.							

NATIVE GRAPE SEEDS.

	Per oz.	Lb.		Per oz.	Lb.
Vitisestivalis (Summer Grape)	\$0 25	\$2 50	Vitis labrusca (Northern Fox Grape)	\$0 25	\$2 50
" cinerea (Sweet Winter Grape)	25	2 50	" monticola (Texas Mountain Grape)	25	2 50
" Cognetiæ (from Japan)	50	6 00	" indivisa	25	2 50
" cordifolia	25	2 50	" rotundifolia	25	2 50

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds, pages 72 to 76.)

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Arborvitæ, American. Crop failed.		Hemlock Spruce	Abies Canadensis \$6 00
Balsam Fir	Abies balsamea \$1 25	Locust, Honey, or Three-thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos 40
Barberry, Common	Berberis vulgaris 75	Locust, Yellow	Robinia pseudacacia 40
" Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purea 1 50	Norway Spruce	Picea excelsa 1 00
Broom, Scotch	Genista scoparia 50	Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca 50
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus 75	Privet, Japan or California	Ligustrum Japonicum 1 00
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mascula 50	" Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare 75
Furze, or Gorse	Ulex Europæa 75	Sheepberry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium 1 00
Hawthorn	Cratægus Oxyacantha 50		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans, Refugee.	Cherkin.	Pepper, Celestial.
" Lyonnaise.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	" Sweet Mountain.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Martynia,	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, Best French.	Nasturtium, Tall.	" Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	Onion, White Portugal.	" Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	" Queen, and others.	" Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	Pepper, Chili.	" Peach.

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amaranthus caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Escarolle.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Lettuce.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	Witloof.

PREPARE FOR THE CENSUS.

Enumerators will begin to take the Twelfth Census of the United States on June 1, 1900. The inquiries relative to agriculture will cover the crops and products of the calendar year 1899, but the enumeration of live stock, fowls, bees, etc., will embrace those "on hand June 1, 1900."

All farmers are urged to make written records of their farm operations during the year 1899, so that when the enumerator calls next June, the information to be gathered by him will be readily at hand. The law requires for each farm:

- Acreage, Tenure and Race: Total acreage; acres improved; acres unimproved; acres irrigated.
- Values: Value of whole farm; value of buildings and permanent improvements; value of all machinery, implements, vehicles, etc., thereon.
- Acreage and quantity of all crops, such as Grains, Cotton, Tobacco, Vegetables, Potatoes, Corn, etc., raised in 1899.
- Number and value of Live Stock, Fowls, Bees, etc., on hand June 1, 1900.
- Quantity and value of Milk, Cheese, Eggs, etc., made in 1899.
- The Farm: For census purposes, a farm is all the land cultivated under one management, whether in a single body or separate parcels.
- Tenants: Tenants will be asked to give the size and value of farms rented or leased, and the value of the improvements thereon, the same as if they were owners.

For information concerning the Twelfth Census, please address V. R. MERRIAM, Director, Washington, D. C.

About Lawns and Lawn Grass Seed.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that the ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible.

If the ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. After sowing, the seed might be raked in very slightly or just covered with a brush harrow. The ground should then be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil.

The proper time to sow grass seed depends, of course, upon the latitude. In the central and eastern states from the middle of March to the middle of April is the best time, just as the last frost is leaving the ground. If sown later, the grasses may not be strong enough to stand the hot, dry summer months. Seed may also be sown in the fall, provided it is done early enough to secure a good, strong growth before winter sets in. If the young plants are not well-rooted, they are liable to be killed by frost or thrown out of the ground by the action of alternate freezings and thawings. That is the objection to fall sowing. The advantage of it is that, if the grass comes safely through the winter, it has a good start in the spring. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable.

Let the ground all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out.

ROLLING.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the land should be gone over with a heavy roller. Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is necessary to compress it again. If grass seed is to be sown, this should be done first and the rolling immediately afterwards. Frequent rollings are recommended.

MOWING.—All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor of root-growth and in fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. For the same reason it is as well not to rake off the cut grass, as it quickly settles about the roots and forms a valuable protective mulch. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts. Mowing should therefore be discontinued in time to let the grass grow pretty long before winter sets in.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

THE THORBURN LAWN GRASS.

For many years we sold our best lawn grass under the name of Thorburn's "Central Park Mixture," but we find that this name is now applied by many dealers to mixtures of their own, differing entirely from the article we have been furnishing. We therefore drop the name "Central Park," but we shall continue to put up the same seed under the name of "Thorburn Lawn Grass." This is distinctively our own mixture, composed exclusively of the grasses that our long experience has proved to be the most suitable for American lawns, making the most lasting turf of the richest color and finest texture. The Thorburn Lawn Grass should be sown at the rate of 4 to 5 bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to the bushel). Per quart, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50. (We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices.)

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED.

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. To restore a lawn that is partially worn-out or burned, the best time is very early in spring, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. The bare spots should be well scratched or raked up, and this seed sown liberally. Cover the seed very thinly with earth, and then roll or press down firmly with the back of the spade. Some **Lawn-restoring Grass Seed** should be kept always on hand, and before every rain during the summer some of it should be sown on any part that may appear thinner than the rest. Seed may be sown in fall, as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Price per quart-box, 30 cts.; per bus. of 24 lbs., \$5.

PERMANENT GRASS SEED FOR GOLF LINKS.

On application we shall be pleased to send, free of charge, our well-known pamphlet on "The Seeding and Preservation of Golf Links" to interested parties. We invite correspondence on this subject, to which we have given much attention.

Golf Links Mixture. For the grounds in general. Per bushel of 20 lbs., \$2.50.

Putting-green Mixture. A mixture of extra fine grasses, that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve the more it is tramped on. Per quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel of 24 lbs., \$5.

SOME CELEBRATED LAWNS FROM THORBURN'S LAWN SEED.

GEO. W. VANDERBILT'S BILTMORE ESTATE.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

BILTMORE, N. C., *Feb. 23, 1899.*

Gentlemen: It is a most difficult thing to maintain a grass area in the south, but we have many acres of fine turf at Biltmore—the direct result of using your selected brands of Kentucky Blue Grass seed. Indeed, all of our purchases of seeds from your firm have been most satisfactory and our business relations most agreeable. **You have a standing advertisement at Biltmore that is viewed by thousands of visitors every year—a splendid recommendation, but, unfortunately, an advertisement not openly bearing your name.**

Truly yours,

(Signed) C. D. BEADLE,
Supt. Landscape Department, Biltmore Estate.

THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., *Feb. 24, 1899.*

Gentlemen: I take much pleasure in stating that for a number of years we have used here large quantities of your grass seed, and have found the various kinds used to be of the best quality and satisfactory in every respect.

Yours truly,

(Signed) EUGENE CUSHMAN, Superintendent.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S ESTATE.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., *Feb. 20, 1899.*

Gentlemen: The lawn grass seed I got from you last spring has proved itself of the highest quality, being good, clean and well mixed, and full of vitality. **I think it is the finest grass seed I have ever used.**

(Signed) CHARLES R. RUSSELL,
Supt. to Hon. Joseph H. Choate.

ESTATE OF JOHN SLOANE, ESQ., AT LENOX.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

LENOX, MASS., *Jan. 27, 1899.*

Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that your grass seed has given me every satisfaction. I sowed down about seven acres (four bushels per acre), under very trying conditions of weather, and, contrary to my expectations, I now have a lawn marvelously free from weeds, which was the admiration of all who saw it last summer.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) ALFRED J. LOVELESS,
Gardener to John Sloane, Esq.

THE REEF, NEWPORT.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

NEWPORT, R. I., *Jan. 28, 1899.*

Gentlemen: I have had splendid success with your special grass mixture, as well as your lawn-restoring grass seed, and I am satisfied that **a cleaner or better mixture cannot be gotten anywhere.**

Yours truly,

(Signed) HERMAN LIPS,
Gardener to T. M. Davis, Esq.

HON. WM. C. WHITNEY'S WESTBURY ESTATE.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

WESTBURY, L. I., *Jan. 14, 1899.*

Gentlemen: **The fifty acres sown with your lawn grass seeds have turned out a great success.** During a long experience I have used large quantities of lawn seed, supplied by many leading firms, both on this and the European Continent, and I certainly have never seen better results than those obtained from your seed. I have had many inquiries as to where I obtained the seed, and I have no doubt my reply will bring you many new customers.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. J. CORFIELD,
Supt. to Hon. W. C. Whitney.

ALLEN WINDEN FARM, LENOX, MASS.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

LENOX, MASS., *Feb. 2, 1899.*

Gentlemen: I am particularly pleased with the lawn grass mixture supplied by you last year. It came up very quickly and was entirely free from weeds, and **gave us better results than any other seed we ever bought.** I am glad of the opportunity of giving you my opinion of it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. H. WINGETT,
Supt. for Chas. Lanier, Esq.

ESTATE OF GIRAUD FOSTER, ESQ., LENOX, MASS.

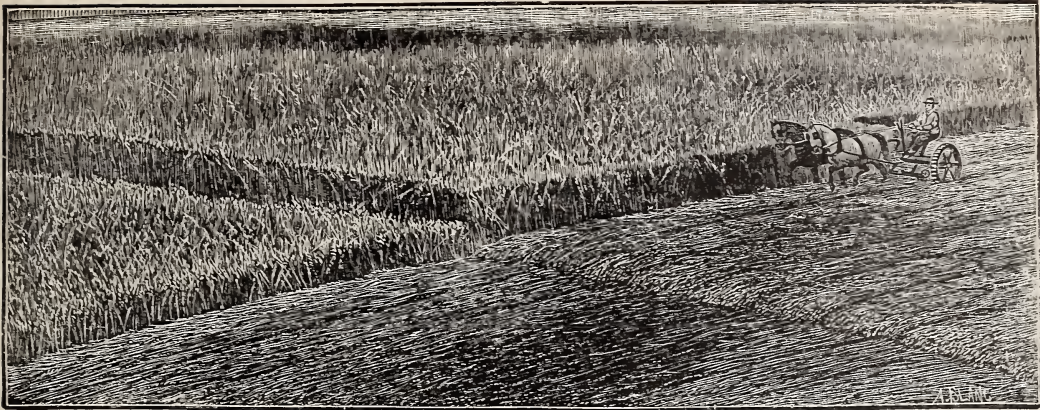
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

LENOX, MASS., *Jan. 30, 1899.*

Dear Sirs: In the fall of 1897, I sowed some eight acres with your Central Park mixture of lawn grass, and I am pleased to state that the result was highly satisfactory. **I cannot speak too highly of its growth and purity.**

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. JENKINS,
Gardener to Giraud Foster, Esq.



GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

FOR MEADOWS AND PASTURE.

For nearly a hundred years our house has made a specialty of grasses. We were probably the first to introduce to this country, for commercial distribution, the many valuable natural and cultivated foreign species that now take such an important part in our agricultural economy. The formation of permanent pastures and meadows has for many years been a subject of careful study with us, and the following formulæ for seeding grasslands have received universal recognition.

It is a well-ascertained fact, fully recognized by all successful agriculturists, that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two, and that a combination of grasses may thrive on a piece of ground on which any one of them would succeed indifferently.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.


No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.	No. 2. For High and Dry Land.	No. 3. On Wet, Late Land.
3 lbs. Red Top.	3 lbs. Red Top.	5 lbs. Red Top.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	4 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2½ " Creeping Bent Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	2 " Meadow Brome Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.
2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	½ " Crested Dog's-tail.	2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 " Orchard Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.	2 " Meadow Fescue.
2 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Hard Fescue.	1 " Tall Fescue.
2 " Sheep's Fescue.	3 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
4 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
16 " Timothy.	12 " Timothy.	10 " Timothy.
1 " Red Clover.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.	1 " Red Clover.
½ " Alsike Clover.	1 " Red Clover.	½ " Alsike Clover.
35 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.25.	35 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.	35 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.75.

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.	No. 5. On Dry Land.	No. 6. On Wet Land.
2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.	3 lbs. Red Top.
2 " Red Top.	3½ " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	4 " Orchard Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Brome Grass.	1 " Meadow Fescue.
4 " Orchard Grass.	3 " Orchard Grass.	1 " Tall Fescue.
3 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Hard Fescue.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
1 " Hard Fescue.	4 " Sheep's Fescue.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Foxtail.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	6 " Timothy.	8 " Timothy.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
7 " Kentucky Blue Grass.	2 " Field Burnet.	8 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
6 " Timothy.	4 " Sainfoin.	1 " Alsike Clover.
½ " Yellow Trefoil.	1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.
1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.	
35 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.25.	35 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.75.	35 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.75.

GRASS SEEDS.

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Grass Seeds are sold in the trade by sample, and each sort is divided into three or four grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. The price of the best grade is often double that of the ordinary. The Grass Seeds here offered by us are in every case the **VERY HIGHEST GRADES.**

 The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.



AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (Red Top.)

AGROSTIS CANINA (*Rhode Island Bent Grass*). Resembles Red Top (*A. vulgaris*, described below), but is of dwarfer habit, with shorter and narrower leaves. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf, and is one of the very best grasses for lawns. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry, sandy and sterile. It is a native of Europe, but has been cultivated in our eastern states for many years, being valuable for permanent pastures. Of late years we have been unable to obtain true and pure seed of it here, the meadows from which it is saved having run largely into the freer seeding Red Top. We now import it from Europe, where it has been more carefully cultivated. 50 pounds of seed to the acre is recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA (*Creeping Bent, or Fiorin*). The distinctive feature of this species is, as the name implies, its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It prefers low bottom lands, especially if they are somewhat sandy. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong, enduring turf, that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture, it is one of the most valuable of our lawn grasses. If sown alone, 50 lbs. to the acre should be used. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

AGROSTIS VULGARIS (*Red Top; Herd's Grass*). A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have, and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long, trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It grows well as far south as Tennessee. Height, 1 to 2 feet. The seed, as usually sold, weighs 14 pounds to a bushel. The bulk of this is, of course, chaff, and 4 bushels of it would be required to sow an acre. The absolutely clean or "fancy" seed offered below weighs over 30 lbs. to the measured bushel, and 30 lbs. of it is sufficient to sow an acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

Fancy Heavy Red-top Grass. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

AIRA CÆSPITOSA (*Haddock Grass*). A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

AIRA FLEXUOSA (*Wood Hair Grass*). Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Foxtail*). One of the best permanent pasture grasses for rich, moist lands. Its chief characteristics are its extreme earliness and its faculty of standing high summer heats without burning. Although it prefers moist, low grounds, yet it accepts drier situations, and makes an earlier spring verdure than any other variety. It should be sown only in connection with other grasses, 3 or 4 pounds to the acre. Height, 2 to 3 feet. (7 lbs. to the bus.) Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lb., \$30.

AMMOPHILA ARUNDINACEA (*Beach Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railway banks, etc. Its strong creeping, matting roots bind the drifting sand into natural embankments against the action of wind and waves. This grass is usually propagated by transplanting in the fall. Where it is necessary to use seed, it should be sown in the spring, and the ground covered with brush to hold the seed in place until it has taken firm hold. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.



AVENA ELATIOR. (Tall Meadow Oat Grass.)

From.....

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

36 Cortlandt Street,

P. O. Box 2449.

New York, N. Y.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass*). For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows, its chief merit is the fragrant odor which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value, and in mixtures for hay only a small proportion of it should be used. From 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts. Per lb., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$55.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM PUELLI (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass*). Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

ARRHENATHERUM AVENACEUM (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). See *Avena elatior*.

AVENA ELATIOR (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle, early and late. For hay it may be cut twice a year, and for green soiling it may be cut four or five times in favorable seasons. It is very hardy, and withstands extreme drought and heat and cold. It is very valuable for our southern states, where it is extensively cultivated for winter grazing and for hay. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

AVENA FLAVESCENS (*Yellow Oat Grass*). Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., \$1; 100 lbs., \$85.

BEACH GRASS. See *Ammophila arundinacea*.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A most valuable grass for our southern states, both for pasture and lawns. It is of dwarf habit, with long creeping stems, rooting at the joints and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf, which no amount of trampling will impair. It is also useful for binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. When once established it is difficult to eradicate, and is therefore unsuitable for temporary pastures. As it cannot endure frost, it is of no value north of Virginia. It thrives in the poorest and sandiest soil, and resists extreme drought and the most intense tropical heat. It should be sown at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 80 cts.; 100 lbs., \$70.

BLUE GRASS, CANADA. See *Poa compressa*.

“ “ **ENGLISH.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

“ “ **KENTUCKY.** See *Poa pratensis*.

BROMUS INERMIS (*Awnless, or Smooth Brome Grass*). An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and silicious soil. The nutritive quality of its hay, however, is much inferior to that of our standard native sorts, so that we should recommend it only for dry, arid soils, where the better and more delicate grasses would not grow. It has been found to do well in the semi-arid regions of the west and northwest on account of its remarkable drought-resisting powers, while its extreme hardness recommends it for the colder sections of Canada. It is strongly stoloniferous, its creeping rootstocks spreading rapidly under ground and giving out new plants. It is on this account undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

BROMUS MOLLIS (*Soft Chess*). This annual grass is so called because its stems and leaves are downy and soft to the touch. In good soil it rapidly produces an abundant forage, but of poor quality, and little relished by cattle. It can be recommended only for poor, sandy soil, where grasses of better quality would not grow. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

BROMUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Brome Grass*). A hardy perennial, 2 to 3½ feet high, much used in mixtures for meadows, both for mowing and pasture. It is not recommended to be sown alone except in poor soil, on dry and stony hillsides, where better grasses will not grow. It withstands extreme cold and drought, and if cut before flowering it makes a good hay. If left to grow older, it becomes very tough and indigestible. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

BROMUS SCHRADERI (*Rescue Grass*). In good, rich soil several crops have been cut in a season. It cures into hay of fair nutritive quality, but heavy and difficult to eat. For pasture, or for cutting and feeding green, it is more suitable. When first introduced it was claimed to be enormously productive, yielding five heavy crops in a year, but this and other claims of superiority have not been borne out, and the grass is not now so largely grown. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

CALAMAGROSTIS ARENARIA. See *Ammophila arundinacea*.

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS (*Crested Dog's-tail*). A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It is, on this account, valuable for hilly situations. It makes a good bottom grass and is very nutritious, and is therefore valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures. It thrives well in the shade, and is valuable for shaded parts of lawns. If sown alone 30 pounds to the acre is none too much, but it is recommended only in mixture with other sorts. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$35.



BROMUS INERMIS.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.



DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (Orchard Grass).

best in moist, alluvial and strong clayey soils. It is very productive and of long duration, and is especially valuable for permanent pasture. Stock of all kinds eat it readily, and its nutritive value is said to be very great. On rich, moist lands it yields a large amount of hay of excellent quality. It is not suitable for lawns. Height, 3 to 4 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

FESTUCA FLUITANS (*Floating Fescue*). A perennial with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy and marshy ground. As trout and wild ducks are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment. Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.

FESTUCA HETEROPHYLLA (*Various-leaved Fescue*). A very early hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, thriving best in cold, moist soils that are rich in humus and potash. In such soils it yields heavily and is valuable in grass mixtures for permanent meadows, either for mowing or grazing. Its great production of root leaves makes it an excellent bottom grass. Its nutritive value is said to be very high. It grows very well in the shade, and it is highly recommended for shaded lawns and woodland parks. 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

FESTUCA OVINA (*Sheep's Fescue*). This grass is a native both of America and of Europe. In our northwestern states there are many varieties of it, some of which grow 2 to 3 feet high. It prefers dry uplands, and thrives in poor, shallow, gravelly soils where other grasses would fail. It is very hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold. Though of dwarf growth, it grows thickly, yielding a large amount of very nutritious herbage, which is much relished by sheep. In grass mixtures for pasture on high and dry lands it is especially valuable. Though a "bunch grass," it may be included in lawn mixtures on account of its fine foliage and dwarf, dense growth. Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass; Cocksfoot*). One of the grasses most employed in permanent meadows, either for pasture or for mowing. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It is very productive and makes excellent hay. If cut before it flowers it is less hard and the pith of the stem is soft and sweet. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, and is therefore desirable in mixture with that plant. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it, either dry or green, and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass. After being mown it grows up quicker and yields a heavier aftermath than any other variety. It can stand considerable shade, and is recommended as a pasture grass for woodlands. Its tendency to grow in tussocks is diminished if it is sown with other grasses, and also by heavy rolling in the spring. But it is quite unsuitable for lawns. Height, 3 feet. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Sow 3 or 4 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$16.

DOG'S-TAIL. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

ELYMUS ARENARIA (*Lime Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It tends, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, thus serving to prevent the drifting of the sand and to protect an exposed shore from wind and waves. It is of no agricultural value. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.

FESTUCA DURIUSCULA (*Hard Fescue*). This is a variety of *F. ovina*, dwarfer and less vigorous in growth, but possessing all the other valuable characteristics of that variety. It is emphatically a grass for dry lands, doing well on sandy and shallow silicious soils. It is exceedingly hardy and withstands extremes of heat and cold, and also long periods of drought. For permanent pastures on poor lands it is especially valuable, but it may also be used in meadow mixtures for well manured clayey lands. In the latter case it has been known to yield a good crop of excellent hay and a very large aftermath. On account of its stooling habit it is not recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

FESTUCA ELATIOR (*Tall Meadow Fescue*). This grass is a native of Europe, but was long ago introduced to this country and is now naturalized and widely grown here. It succeeds



FESTUCA RUBRA. (See opposite page.)

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue*, or *English Blue Grass*). One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all in warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. After being mown it grows again very quickly. The forage, either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle, especially when it has been cut young. Height, 2 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$13.

FESTUCA RUBRA (*Red*, or *Creeping Fescue*). A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf, and specially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought, and thrives on very inferior soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. It is also valuable for binding shifting sands on the seashore. As a lawn grass, its chief merit is for positions too shaded for better sorts. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

FESTUCA TENUIFOLIA (*Slender Fescue*). This is really a variety of *Festuca ovina*, with much finer leaves. It will grow on very dry and inferior soil, and its dwarf habit of growth and fineness of leaf render it not unsuitable for dry slopes on lawns. It stands grazing well, is very hardy and lasts long, and may therefore be recommended for permanent pasture on high and dry situations. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$35.

FOX-TAIL. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

HOLCUS LANATUS (*Meadow Soft Grass*; *Velvet Grass*). This grass is not of much agricultural value, except on peaty or sandy soil, where better sorts will not grow. It is perennial, very hardy and grows rapidly. As a forage plant it is not of the first order, its nutritive value being small; yet it makes a hay that is eaten readily by cattle, especially when it is sprinkled with salt. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

JOHNSON GRASS. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 58.

LOLIUM PERENNE (*Perennial Rye Grass*). Although called a perennial, it seldom lasts more than three or four years. It is the most valuable grass of Great Britain, both for pastures and for meadows, occupying there the same relative position of importance that Timothy holds here. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a strong, verdant growth in four or five weeks after sowing. It cures into a hay that is rather hard, but having a sweet

FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue*).LOLIUM PERENNE (*Perennial Rye Grass*).

The cool, moist climate of England seems to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in our middle and eastern states, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. Its nutritive value, especially in mixture with Red Clover, is very great. It is excellent in mixtures for quick effects in lawns. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. 60 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.

LOLIUM ITALICUM (*Italian Rye Grass*). Though lasting two or three years under very favorable circumstances, it is practically an annual. Like the Perennial Rye Grass, it is a remarkably rapid grower, and has, in addition, the advantage of standing extremes of temperature, remaining green throughout the winter, and retaining its freshness in the hottest summer months and during prolonged droughts. When sown very thickly, or in mixture with other sorts, it makes a good, dense turf, and it has been used with much satisfaction on lawns as far south as Jacksonville. On rich, moist soils it is exceedingly productive, yielding an abundant cutting in four or five weeks after sowing, and every six weeks after that until late in the fall. For temporary meadows, on soils that are neither too stiff nor too dry, it is one of our most valuable grasses. Height, 1½ to 2½ feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.

OAT GRASS. See *Avena elatior*.

ORCHARD GRASS. See *Dactylis glomerata*.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA (*Reed Canary Grass*). A very hardy perennial, preferring stiff, wet land, but also doing fairly well in dry, sandy soils. It grows well in ditches and by river sides, where its strong, creeping rootstocks render it valuable for binding the banks. Its seed also affords food for trout and wild fowl. When young it may be cut for green forage for cattle, but in its more matured state it is too coarse for this purpose. Per lb., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., \$65.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

PANICUM GERMANICUM (*Hungarian Grass*). One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It grows on any ordinary soil; withstands drought well. As it is of very rapid growth, being ready for cutting within sixty days, it may be sown in this latitude as late as middle of July for hay, or middle of August for green fodder. It should be cut just before blooming. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. (50 lbs. to the bushel.) Price variable.



PHLEUM PRATENSE (Timothy).

grasses will not grow. It is very permanent and hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, and is one of the first grasses to show a rich green growth in the spring. The creeping roots are formed underground, and make a good turf. It is excellent for pasture, and in good soil grows tall enough for hay. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$38.

POA PRATENSIS (*Kentucky Blue Grass; June Grass*). One of our most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. Its densely creeping rootstocks, spreading habit, and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is specially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. Height, 9 to 18 inches. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) 3 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 15 c.; 100 lbs., \$12.

POA TRIVIALIS (*Rough-stalked Meadow Grass*). A spreading, thickly matting, stoloniferous-rooted species, forming a fine turf, and well adapted for the more shaded portions of lawns. It thrives on rich, moist soil, and in sheltered situations, but does not do well on dry land. It is very valuable for forming bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pastures. Height, 1 to 3 feet. 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$38.

RED TOP. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

RESCUE GRASS. See *Bromus Schraderi*.

RYE GRASS. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.

RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. See *Agrostis canina*.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS. See *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

TIMOTHY. See *Phleum pratense*.

PHLEUM PRATENSE (*Timothy*). A native of Europe, but long ago naturalized in America, where it ranks as by far the most important of hay grasses. Its popular name, by which it is now known the world over, refers to Timothy Hanson, who did most to make it known and appreciated. On moist, loamy or clayey soil it produces a larger hay crop than any other grass. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. Though preferring a moist, temperate climate, it withstands droughts and extreme heat and cold. Its hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time. It should be cut when flowering, as if left later the hay becomes hard and coarse. It is often sown along with Red Clover, and the nutritive value of the hay is greatly increased by this mixture. Height, 2 to 3 feet. If sown alone, at least one-half bushel to the acre should be used. The seed weighs 45 lbs. to the bushel. Several grades are always on the market, differing in purity and vitality. It is always most economical to buy the highest grade, known as "Fancy." Market price.

POA AQUATICA (*Water Meadow Grass*). This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. It also does well in bogs and marshes, and is useful in the same way as *Festuca fluitans*. 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$35.


POA COMPRESSA (*Canada Blue Grass*). A very hardy perennial grass, with creeping rootstocks, forming a close and durable turf of fine texture. It grows on the poorest and driest soils, sandy, gravelly or clayey, standing extremes of wetness or drought, and keeping green till the severe frosts of winter. It is said to be especially valuable for dairy pastures, cows feeding on it yielding the richest milk and finest butter. It is distinguished from the Kentucky Blue Grass by its flattened, wiry stems and by its decidedly bluer color. Height, 6 to 18 inches. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) 3 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$11.

POA NEMORALIS (*Wood Meadow Grass*). The chief characteristic of this grass is its special fitness for shaded positions in lawns and woodland parks, where other



POA NEMORALIS (Wood Meadow Grass).

CLOVERS.

 Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*). One of the most valuable and largely grown forage plants. It requires a deep, rich, well-drained soil. It roots very deeply, the tap-root descending often to a depth of 10 or 15 feet in loose soil. It is consequently capable of resisting great droughts. In the west it is the best crop for hay or for soiling. It should be sown alone, in thoroughly prepared deeply plowed soil, at rate of 15 to 25 lbs. to the acre. The crop should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom. In suitable soil the plant is perennial, and several crops may be cut every year. Height, 1 to 3 feet. Per lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$15.

ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*). A perennial 1 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold and stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far north and in high altitudes, and can withstand severe cold. It is recommended as a honey plant for bees. 12 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

BOKHARA CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*). A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

EGYPTIAN CLOVER (*Trifolium Alexandrinum*). Yields heavily in Egypt, and would likely do well on irrigable land in warm countries. It is as productive as Lucerne, and grows a little taller. 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.

CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*). Erect annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with bright scarlet flowers. It is a native of southern Europe, and is now largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. In Virginia and southwards it is sown in the autumn for winter and early spring forage. It will not stand severe frost and cannot be depended upon to stand the winter north of New Jersey. It makes a very valuable crop for soiling, pasturage or green manure. For hay it should be cut when in full bloom. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Price variable.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*). A perennial, growing about 12 inches high; valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

KIDNEY VETCH, or SAND CLOVER (*Anthyllis vulneraria*). A deep-rooted, herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses; useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

RED CLOVER, MEDIUM (*Trifolium pratense*). One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, soiling, hay, or for turning under for green manure. It requires a deep, rich soil, and yields two hay crops in the season. In this section it should be sown in the spring at rate of 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Price variable.

MAMMOTH RED, or PEA VINE CLOVER (*The English Cow Grass*). Grows much larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; most valuable for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre. Price variable.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). Some White Clover is usually included in lawn grass mixtures. It makes an excellent turf that stands constant trampling. It is of dwarf habit, the stems creeping and rooting at the joints. It spreads rapidly, and is very hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, dryness and humidity, and accommodating itself to all kinds of soils. It is valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures, its forage being very sweet and nutritious and much relished by cattle. The seed should be sown in the spring. In mixtures, 1 or 2 lbs.; if alone, 8 or 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER (*Trifolium filiforme*). Native of northern Europe. Prefers sandy clay soils; valuable for sheep pastures; recommended in grass mixtures for wet, sandy meadows. Per lb., 35c.; 100 lbs., \$30.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*). An annual or biennial suitable for pasture in wet meadows or for stiff, clayey soils which are too poor for Red Clover. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$12.



CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*).

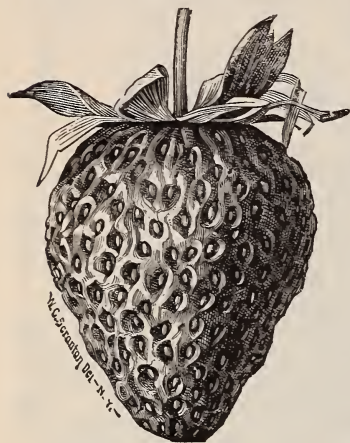


KIDNEY VETCH, or SAND CLOVER (*Anthyllis vulneraria*).

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Layer plants can be had in Spring and again in Fall. Pot-grown plants ready after July 15.

	Layer, per 100	Pot- grown, per 100
Beder Wood. Very early and productive; large, conical, bright red color, and of excellent quality.	\$1 00	\$3 00
Bismarck. Large, firm, brilliant scarlet berries of fine quality; vigorous, and very prolific.	1 00	3 00
Brandywine. Large, roundish conical, glossy crimson, firm and solid; of fine, aromatic flavor. Plant vigorous and productive; succeeds on any soil. Mid-season to late.	1 00	3 00
Bubach No. 5. A very large berry of dark color. Productive; of fair flavor; largely grown for market. Mid-season.	1 00	3 00
Clyde. Very regular, bright scarlet berries; large, and of excellent flavor; firm, and a good shipper. Plant remarkably healthy, vigorous and productive. Season early.	1 00	3 00
Excelsior. Very early, large, good color, firm and of fine quality. A vigorous grower and very productive.	1 00	3 00
Gladstone. Large, early and of good quality. Color red, with red flesh, solid.	1 00	3 00
Glen Mary. Of large size. Bright, glossy crimson, of fine flavor; plant is strong and healthy, very prolific and on good soil the berries are large to the end of the season. Early.	1 00	3 50
Johnson's Early. A fine new extra-early, large size, deep red color; glossy, firm, sweet and of excellent flavor.	1 00	3 00
Marshall. Large, dark crimson, good; plant luxuriant, but needs rich soil and careful culture. Mid-season.	1 00	3 00
Nick Ohmer. Very large size, dark glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor. Vigorous grower and very productive.	1 00	3 00
Sharpless. Demands rich, strong soil; plant large and vigorous; berries very large, irregular in shape, crimson, moderately firm and of good quality. Mid-season.	1 00	3 00
Success. Early, large, bright crimson color, high flavor and continues bearing a long time.	1 00	3 00



VEGETABLE PLANTS.

CABBAGE, Coldframe plants. (Ready in March.)			LETTUCE, Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock, Transplanted plants, grown in Flats. 20c. per doz., \$1 per 100.
Early Jersey Wakefield	Per 100	1,000	PEPPER, Large Bell, or Bull Nose, Transplanted plants, grown in Flats. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.
Stein Early Flat Dutch	\$1 00	\$7 50	TOMATO PLANTS, Transplanted, grown in Flats. (Ready about May 1.)
Improved Early Summer	1 00	7 50	Beauty
CAULIFLOWER, Thorburn Early Snowball, Coldframe plants. (Ready in March.)	35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.		Thorburn Long Keeper
CELERY PLANTS. (Ready in June.)			Perfection
Golden Self-blanching	Per 100	1,000	Acme
Perfection Heartwell	\$0 50	\$4 00	Trophy
White Plume	50	4 00	Ponderosa
ECC-PLANTS, Pot-grown. (Ready about May 15.)			
Improved New York Purple. Large size, grown in 3-inch pots. \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.			

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.

Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal (2 years)	per 1,000,	\$6..	Per doz.	100
" " Palmetto	per 1,000,	\$6..		75
" " Barr Mammoth	per 1,000,	\$6..		75
" " Columbian Mammoth White	per 1,000,	\$7..		1 00
Chive Plants	per bunch,	25 cts.		*
Cinnamon Vine Roots (Dioscorea Batatas, Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 60		3 50	
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces.	per qt.,	20 cts;	bus.,	\$4..
Jerusalem Artichoke	per qt.,	20 cts;	bus.,	\$4..
Rhubarb Roots	each,	10 cts.		1 00
Tarragon Plants (Estragon)	each,	35 cts.		3 50
Onion Sets, etc. See page 30.				

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices Variable.

Canary, best Sicily	Per lb.	100 lbs.	Rape, German	\$0 10	\$6 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	5 00	Rib Grass	25	
Hemp	10	5 00	Rough Rice	10	8 00
Lettuce Seed	25		Vetches for Pigeons	10	5 50
Maw, Blue Poppy	15		Prepared Food for Mocking Birds	per 1-lb. tin,	35 cts.
Millet	10	4 00	Gravel for Cages	per qt.,	6 cts.
" White French	15	10 00	Cuttle-fish Bone	30	
" Red French	20		Sunflower Seed for Parrots	10	6 00
Rape, English	15	7 00			

CEREALS.

Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 8 cents; one bushel, 11 cents; two bushels, 17 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN.

All northern-raised sorts (56 lbs. to bushel)—

	Qt.	Bus.
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint.)	\$0 15	\$1 50
Farmer's Favorite. (Yellow Dent.)	15	1 50
Golden Beauty. Large grain, small cob; very productive	15	1 50
King Philip. Early, deep yellow, Flint.....	15	1 50
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent; late	15	1 50
King of the Earlies. Small cob; yellow Dent. Said to mature farther north than any other Dent variety	15	1 50
Long White Flint, or Sanford	15	1 50
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain.....	15	1 50
Pride of the North. Very large ears. (Dent.)	15	1 50
Champion White Pearl	15	1 50
Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing Corn, with exceedingly large ears and grains.	15	1 50
Leaming Early. Large, deep grains; bright yellow.....	15	1 50
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder.....	15	1 50
Mammoth White Surprise. Very large, dented, deep grain.....	15	1 50
Legal Tender. Large size, comparatively early.	15	1 50
Angel of Midnight. Flint, eight-rowed, good size	15	1 50
Iowa Gold Mine. Dent, early; deep grain..	15	1 50
Wisconsin White Dent. Very early, deep rooted; stands drought well.....	15	1 50
Virginia Horse Tooth. For fodder.....		1 25
Sheep Tooth. For fodder	15	1 50
Sweet Fodder Corn. (Measured bushel.)		2 00
Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be left to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable, both for fodder and ensilage.....per ear, 5 cts.; 100 ears, \$3.50..	15	1 75
Pop Corn.....In ears, per lb., 10 cts...		




N. B. We can supply selected specimen ears of many varieties of Field Corn at 5 cts. each, \$4 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS.

All subject to change in price.

BARLEY (48 lbs. to bushel). 2 bushels to the acre—	Per qt.	Bus.
Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety	Price variable; about \$0 10	\$1 25
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel). 1 bushel to the acre—		
American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common	15	1 40
Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than those of any other variety	15	1 40
MILLETS (50 lbs. to bushel)—		
Japan Barn-Yard (<i>Panicum Crus-galli</i>). Excellent for fodder; very productive. Less harsh and woody than any other tall-growing Millet. In recent experiments it yielded 7,800 lbs. of well cured hay to the acre. 1 bushel to acre	Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7..	
Hungarian. Most valuable soiling plant. Good also for hay or green fodder. Grows in any ordinary soil, and withstands drought well. May be sown in this latitude as late as the first of July. 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. Price variable.		
Golden. Useful in the same way as the Hungarian. The seed is also largely grown for feeding birds.....	Per lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4..	
OATS. All the approved sorts furnished. 2 to 3 bushels to the acre—		
RYE (56 lbs. to bushel). 1 to 1½ bushels to acre—		
Winter Excelsior	15	1 25
Spring. Price variable.		
WHEAT, WINTER (60 lbs. to bushel). About 1½ bushels to acre—		
Red Clawson.....per bus., \$1 75	per bus.,	\$1 75
White No. 6" 1 75	per bus.,	2 00
Red Poole.....per bus., \$1 75		
Red Cross" 2 00		
Carman No. 1. By parentage half wheat, half rye. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, dark amber. As early as rye; very hardy.....	per lb., 20 cts.; per bus.,	5 00

Forage, Economical and Miscellaneous Seeds.

 All subject to change in price.

ASPERULA odorata (*Waldmeister*). Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Maitrank*. Per pkt., 10 cts; per oz., 60 cts.



SOJA BEAN.

AUSTRALIAN SALT-BUSH (*Atriplex semibaccatum*).

A valuable forage plant recently introduced by the University of California. Experiments show that it thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre. The soil should be well plowed and harrowed. The seed may be sown in garden bed and the seedlings planted out when 2 inches high, 7 or 8 feet apart. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.50. Special quotations for large quantities.

BEANS—Common English Horse Bean. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.50.

Soja Bean (*Soja hispida*; *Glycine hispida*). The haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen colored seeds. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. It is planted at rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and cultivated about the same as Indian corn. It does not make very good hay, but is excellent as ensilage or green fodder. The feeding value of the Bean is very great. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.

Velvet Bean (*Dolichos multiflorus*). Used by the farmers in Florida and Louisiana as a forage plant, and also as a fertilizer plant for turning under just in the same way as the Cow Pea. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of oats or corn, and sometimes mixed with them. It is claimed that as a fertilizer for orange groves the Velvet Bean is unequaled. It is planted in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot in the row, 2 or 3 beans in a row, 20 to 35 bushels to the acre. Per qt., 20c.; per bus., \$3.

as soon as danger of frost is past. The yield is from

BEGGAR-WEED (Florida or Giant Beggar-weed; *Desmodium tortuosum*). An erect leguminous annual, growing from 3 to 8 feet high, with abundant foliage, valuable as forage or for soil renovation in subtropical regions. It is highly recommended for improving light, sterile, sandy soils by plowing under, and it also makes hay of a fine quality. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds of clean seed to the acre, after the ground is warm and moist. The seed should be but very lightly covered. If for hay, it should be cut just as it begins to bloom. Per lb., 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$40.

BROOM CORN (12 quarts to the acre). Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold.

Long-brush Evergreen. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Early Japan. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

California Golden Long-brush. Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM—Scotch (*Genista scoparia*). The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 50c.

BURNET—Common Field (*Poterium sanguisorba*). Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soil; resists the extremes of heat or cold. Sown in April, and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye Grass, etc., 30 lbs., to the acre. Per lb., 20c; per 100 lbs., \$12.

CANAIGRE (*Rumex hymenosepalus*). Used in the tanning of leather. Per pkt., 10c.; per oz., 50c.; per lb., \$5.

CAPER TREE (*Capparis spinosa*). Per paper, 15 cts.; per oz., 75 cts.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Amusement is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.

CHICORY—Large-rooted. A perennial, remaining five or six years in the same soil, if cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season for green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

COTTON—Sea Island. (40 lbs. to bushel.) Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Upland. (30 lbs. to bushel.) 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS (*Vigna Catjang*). Specially adapted to warm countries; extensively grown in our southern states; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under, as they gather large amounts of nitrogen from the air. They require a deep, rich, sandy soil for best results. The seed should not be sown till the ground has become well warmed. 1 bushel to the acre. Per qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$2.25.

CYTISUS PROLIFERUS ALBUS (*Tagasaste*). An African fodder plant of merit that has done well in Australia and in California. It is a leguminous shrub, growing well in dry soil and furnishing excellent "browse" for stock. Sown in boxes and transplant when the plants are a few inches high. The seed should be passed through boiling water and then steeped in cold water for 24 hours before sowing. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.50.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

ESPARTO GRASS (*Stipa tenacissima*). This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., \$1.50.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

FENUGREEK. Annual. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

FLAT PEA. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

FLAX SEED. 1½ bushels to acre. Price variable.

FURZE (*Ulex Europaea*). Also known as Whin and Gorse. A perennial leguminous shrub, native of northern Europe. The crushed sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter. It grows well on dry, barren hillsides and in poor sandy soil, where it makes an excellent forage plant. Sheep are very fond of it. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

GUINEA GRASS. This name is sometimes applied to Johnson Grass, but the real Guinea Grass does not mature seed in the United States.

GUIZOTIA oleifera. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 75c.

HEMP. One bushel to the acre. Price variable.

HOP SEED. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., \$1.

INDIGO SEED (*Indigofera tinctoria*). Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

IRIS pabularia. A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 75 cts.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lezpedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast, 6 to 7 pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KALE—Jersey Winter, or Cow Cabbage. Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward, where it will stand out all winter, the leaves making valuable winter cattle feed. Sow at same time as winter cabbage. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., \$1.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 53.

LATHYRUS sylvestris (Flat Pea). A perennial forage plant. The vines when cut dry out readily and make a nutritious hay, which is relished by cattle and horses. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drought. Valuable for plowing under in a green state as a soil renovator to supply nitrogen to poor soils. It is recommended to sow seeds in a small garden bed and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., \$1.

LENTILS—Best Imported (*Erum lens*). Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. The leafy stalks make good forage. Per lb., 30c.

LESPEDEZA striata (Japan Clover). A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also very valuable for plowing under as green manure. It is usually sown in the spring, broadcast, at rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$25.

LIQUORICE (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). Seed in pods, per oz., 25 cts.

LOTUS corniculatus (Bird's-foot Trefoil). Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle and sheep eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. It grows on the lightest and most sterile soils, and can withstand severe droughts. It is excellent for sowing in mixtures for dry pastures. Per lb., 60 cts.

LUPINS—Yellow. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is exceedingly valuable for plowing in to improve sandy soils. It makes good forage either green or as hay. The seeds are very fattening when used as an addition to hay. It should be sown in the spring when the ground has become warm, at rate of 90 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White. One of the best plants known for green manure, as it gathers large quantities of nitrogen from the air. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed, when burned, is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Blue. Used for the same purpose as the white variety. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

MADDER (*Rubia tinctoria*). A perennial, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., \$1.

MADIA sativa. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. An excellent lubricating oil is extracted from the seeds. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.

MILLETS. See Cereals, page 55.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS sativa (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German). A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne. It is a valuable plant for growing on barren hillsides. When once well established it lasts for a great many years, yielding heavy hay crops of the highest nutritive value. It is sown in the spring, covering the seeds quite deeply, at rate of 80 lbs. or 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.



SERADELLA. (See page 58.)

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

OSAGE ORANGE (*Machura aurantiaca*). Useful for hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 44.

PEARL MILLET (*Penicillaria spicata*). A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow the seed in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding, being especially valuable for milch cows. It also makes ensilage of fine quality. It is sown broadcast in the spring and harrowed in. Per qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$1.50.

PYRETHRUM roseum. The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 75 cts.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about 35 per cent of an agreeable sweet oil, used for the table, for painting and for illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.

POLYGONUM Sachalinense (*Sacaline*). Hardy perennial, native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It has been known to European and American nurserymen for many years, but its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. It grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 60 cts.; per lb., \$6.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass (*Urtica nivea*). Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transplanted to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way, and when the plants are 3 feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., \$1; per lb., \$12.



SPURRY.

ferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way, and when the plants are 3 feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., \$1; per lb., \$12.

RAPE—Dwarf Essex, English. Largely grown in the northern United States and in Canada. It is excellent for sheep pasture, and also for soiling. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June, or even up to the latter part of July, and yet furnish, under moderately favorable circumstances, a large amount of pasture or fodder. It may even be sown after taking off a crop of early potatoes. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 pounds to acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

REANA luxurians (*Teosinte*). A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., 80 cts.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago lanceolata*). Per lb., 25 cts.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SALT BUSH. See Australian Salt Bush.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS (*Cochlearia officinalis*). Used as a pepper grass. Per oz., 25 cts.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 pounds to acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cts.; per oz., 35 cts.

SORGHUM (18 pounds to the acre)—

Early Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens wherever Indian corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Yellow Branching (*Yellow Millo Maize*). This is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White Branching (*White Millo Maize*). The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Red Kaffir Corn or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stalky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages it is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White African Sorghum, African Millet, or White Dhoura. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Halepense (*Johnson Grass*). One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SPURRY (*Spergularia arvensis*). Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in four to six weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also, as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil. 15 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.

Giant Spurry. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6 (price fluctuates).

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

TEASELS—Fullers'. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April, or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silk-worms. Per lb., 30 cts.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

VELVET BEAN. See under Beans, page 56.

VETCHES—Spring Tares (*Vicia sativa*). Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France or Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.

Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, and generally mixed with rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$4.50.

Tufted Vetch, or Bird's Tares (*Vicia cracca*). Has creeping perennial roots, and affords provender of good quality. Per lb., 25 cts.

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*). A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but it is chiefly valuable as an attraction for water fowl. The Indians of the lake regions of the northwest used to gather it by beating it off into their canoes and then curing it for winter food. Before sowing, put the rice into coarse cotton bags, and sink them in water for 24 hours. Sow in water, which is from 6 inches to 5 feet deep, with soft mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible. Per lb., 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$15.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cts; per oz., 35 cts.

YARROW (*Achillea Millefolium*). On account of its creeping root it is considered a bad weed in pasture and arable lands, yet by many it is thought worthy of cultivation on light soils on account of its nutrient properties. Per lb., \$1.50.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cts.; per lb., \$4.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

Kentucky Burley. Per oz., 35 cts.; per lb., \$3.50.

Kentucky Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Oronoka Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard and popular variety. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.



SPRING VETCHES (*Vicia sativa*).

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference as a main crop sort. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Sumatra. Expected.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

Virginia "One Sucker." Large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

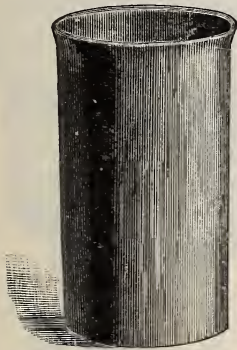
Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Zimmer's Spanish. One of the most popular and extensively grown cigar varieties. Very early; finest quality. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES—continued.

Labels, Wooden Notched Tree—	Each
—PLAIN—	—PAINTED—
Per 100 1,000	Per 100 1,000
3½ inch.....\$0 10 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 90
6 ".....20 1 50	25 2 00
3½ " copper-wired.. 20 1 75	30 2 25
Lawn Rakes, English or Daisy.....\$2.50 to \$3 50	
The "Automatic." The only Rake that will clear itself from grass. It is light and easily handled. A backward motion of the Rake from the operator will clean all the teeth at once. The teeth are made of the best hickory, and will not tear up the sod as most Rakes do. 26-teeth size, 80 cts. each; 38-teeth size, \$1 each.	
The "Lawn King." Made with the teeth very close together, and will not allow the finest grass to pass between. It will not tear the sod as other Lawn Rakes do. 26-teeth size, 35 cts. each; 38-teeth size, 50 cts. each.	
Steel Wire , for lawns.....60	
Wooden , for lawns.....40	
Lawn Sprinklers, Peck's Improved. Standard 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, thus distributing the water in a fine shower over an area of 60 feet. See cut, page 63.	
4-arm sprinkler.....2 75	
8-arm sprinkler.....3 00	
Comet.....5 00	
Water Witch, No. 3.....75	
No. 4.....1 25	
Lawn Sweeper, "Model No. 1." (See cut, page 64)....10 00	
Mastica. For glazing greenhouses, sashes, etc.....	
per qt., 40 c.; per ½ gal., 70c.; per gal., \$1.25	
Glazing Machine. See cut, page 60.....1 00	
Mats, For Covering Sashes. Made of jute, stitched through; hemmed with canvas and thickly padded; size 76 inches by 76 inches; one mat covers two sashes. An excellent article, cheap and durable.....1 50	

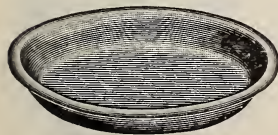
Mole Traps, Olmsted's Improved\$ 1 50	Each
The Reddick. A new and improved trap, possessing the good qualities of all the old ones. It is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a perfect trap.....1 00	
" Hale's.....2 00	
Pincers , for glazing-points.....50	
"Planet Jr." Drills. See page 64.	
Plant Stakes, Round, Painted Green—	
Per doz. 100	
2 feet.....\$0 25 \$1 75	
3 ".....50 3 50	
4 ".....75 5 00	
5 " Extra Heavy.....1 10 7 50	
6 ".....1 50 9 50	
Southern canes, 7 to 10 feet long.....1 25	
.....\$10 per 1,000.	
Pruners, Waters' Long-handled Tree—	
4 feet.....75	
6 ".....80	
8 ".....1 00	
10 ".....1 10	
Raffia , for tying.....60	
per lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50..	
Rakes, American Garden. Steel, handled...40 cts. to	
Lawn. See under Lawn Rakes.	
Rollers. See page 65.	
Saws, Pruning , various sizes and kinds.....70 cts. to	1 25
Scissors, Grape , best English. For thinning the bunches.....\$1 and	1 25
American Grape and Flower. Holds the bunches.....30	
Flower Gatherers. For cutting and holding the flowers.....75 cts. and	1 50
Scythes, English Lawn. Cast steel, 34 to 38 inches....	2 00
.....\$1.50 and	
Scythe Stones, Round Dressed Talacre.....per doz., \$1.50..	15
Scythe Rifles, Triple Emery-coated.....Per doz., \$1..	10
Shears, Grass Border , best English, 8, 9 and 10 inches..	2 75
.....\$2.25 to	



FLOWER VASE.
35 cts. to 60 cts. each.



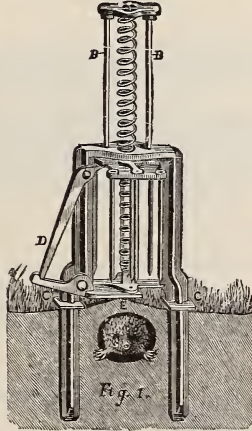
DIBBLE.
35 cts.



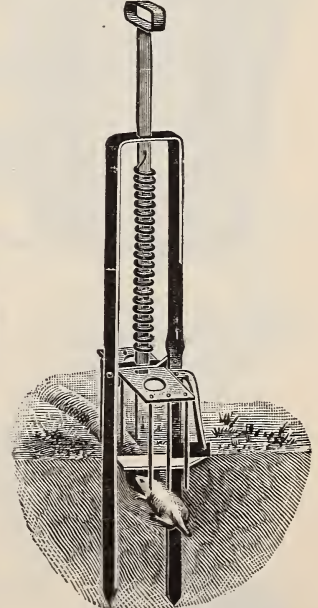
FLOWER POT SAUCER.
See page 60.



TRIANGULAR HOE.
75 cts.



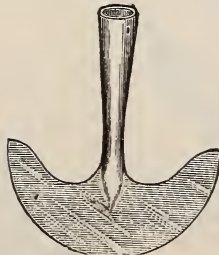
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP.
\$1.50.



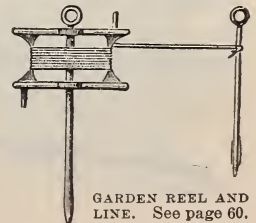
THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP. \$1.



ROLLING STAND FOR HEAVY PLANTS.
See page 60. 80 cts. to \$1.50 each.



GRASS EDGING KNIFE.
\$1.50 to \$2.



GARDEN REEL AND LINE. See page 60.

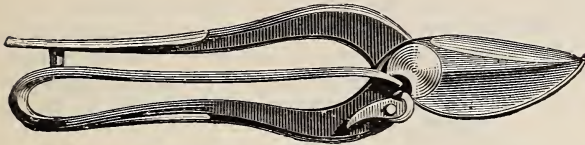


ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE. \$1.

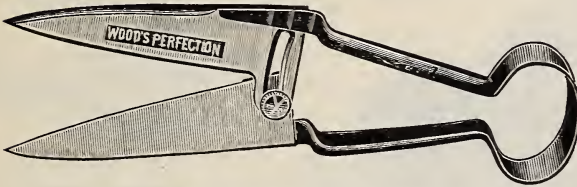
IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES—continued.



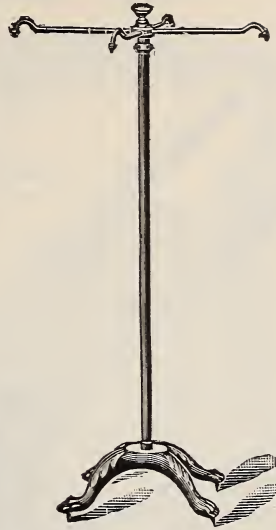
NOYES' WEEDEE. 25 cts.



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.



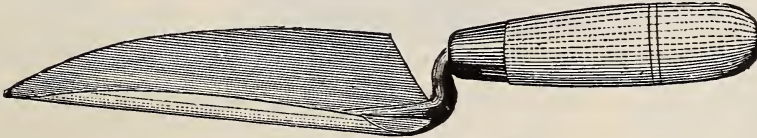
WOOD'S PERFECTION SHEARS. 50 cts. and 75 cts.



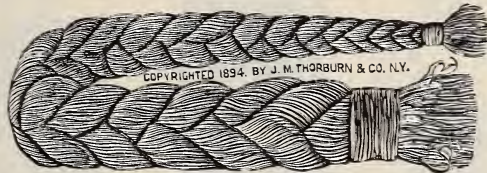
PECK'S IMPROVED LAWN SPRINKLER.



CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDEE. Extracts the roots. 50 cts each.

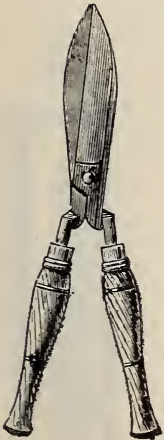


CAST STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

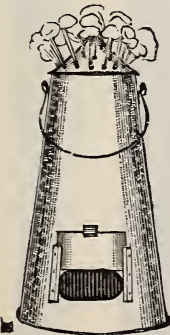


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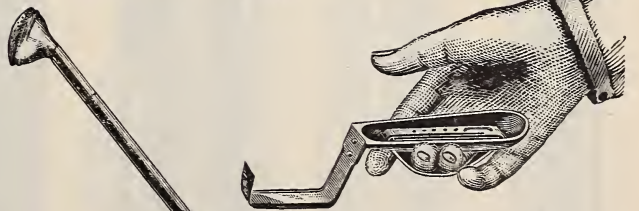
RAFFIA, FOR TYING. (See page 61.)



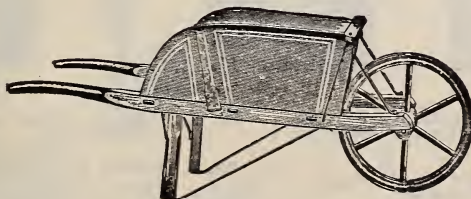
HEDGE SHEARS. \$1.25 to \$3.



EUREKA FUMIGATOR. (See page 60.)



LANG'S WEEDEE. 25 cts.



WHEELBARROWS. \$3.75 and \$4.25.

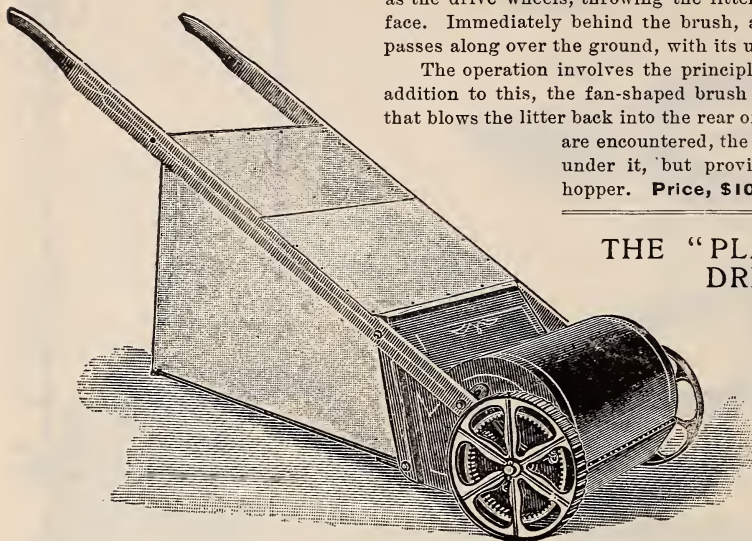


FRENCH WATERING POT. \$1.75 and \$2.25.

LAWN SWEEPER, "MODEL NO. 1."

Designed for use on ordinary lawns, small parks, tennis courts, etc. It is 25 inches wide over all, weighs 28 pounds, and carries a 21-inch brush. The brush is fan-shaped, and revolves very rapidly, in the same direction as the drive wheels, throwing the litter backward from the under surface. Immediately behind the brush, and parallel with it, a thin shoe passes along over the ground, with its upper surface inclined.

The operation involves the principle of "Dust-pan and Broom." In addition to this, the fan-shaped brush creates a strong current of air, that blows the litter back into the rear of the hopper. If sticks or stones are encountered, the shoe does not allow them to pass under it, but provides a passage over it into the hopper. **Price, \$10.**



LAWN SWEEPER, "MODEL NO. 1."

THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS, ETC.

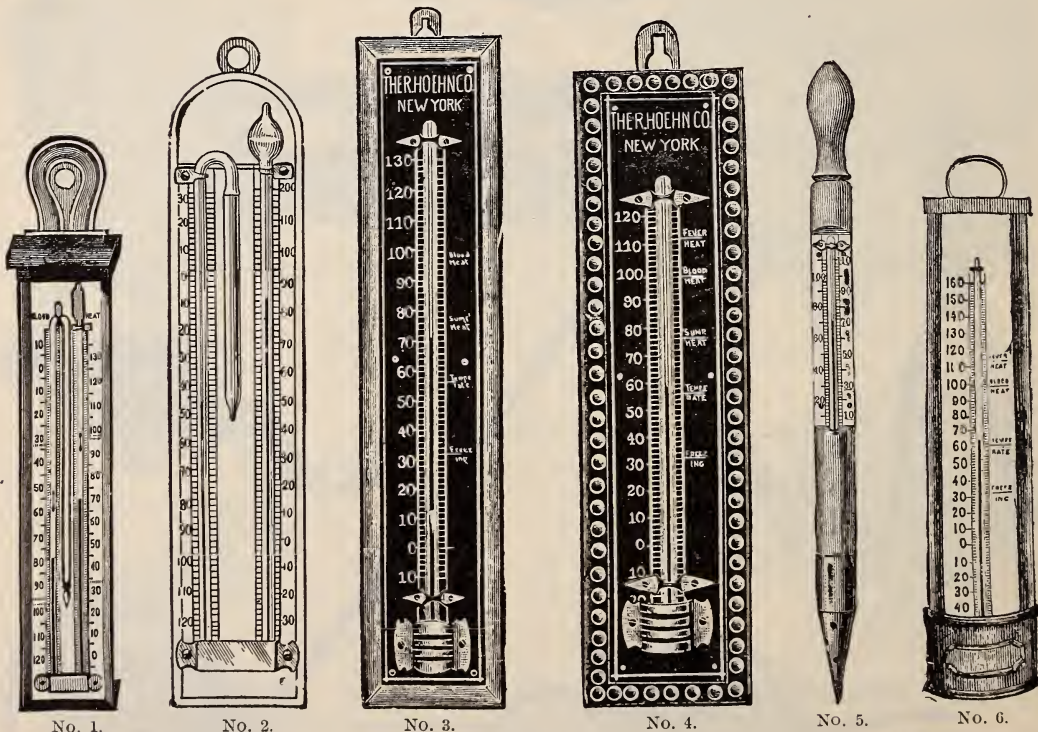
No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Price, complete, \$12. As a Drill only, \$8.50.

No. 2. Drill Seeder. \$7.75.

No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. \$7.25.

The "Planet Jr." Grass Edger. It will edge straight or curved paths, drives, borders or flower beds. \$6.

THERMOMETERS.



No. 1. Self-registering, Japanned Case— 8-inch size.....\$2 50

10- " " 3 00

12- " " 3 50

No. 2. Self-registering, Polished Back— 8-inch size..... 2 50

10- " " 3 00

12- " " 3 50

No. 3. Oxidized Metal Scale, Polished Back— 8-inch size \$0 75

10- " " 1 00

12- " " 1 25

No. 4. Oxidized Metal Scale, Carved Back—

8-inch size.. 0 75

10- " " 1 00

No. 4. Oxidized Metal Scale, Carved Back—

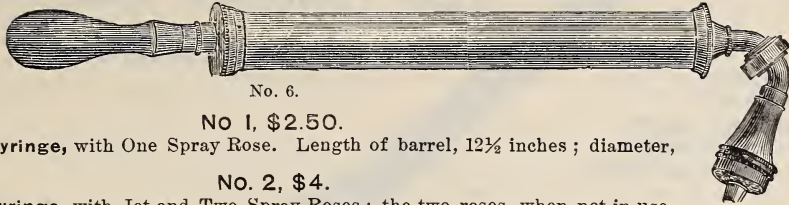
12-inch size..\$1 25

No. 5. Hotbed and Mushroom-bed; boxwood, brass tip;

made for plunging..... 1 60

No. 6. Japanned Tin Case..... 30

SYRINGES.



No. 6.

No 1, \$2.50.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches ; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 2, \$4.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses ; the two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the sides of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches ; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 3, \$6.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 4, \$6.50.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of the syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. \$1.

Gooseneck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.

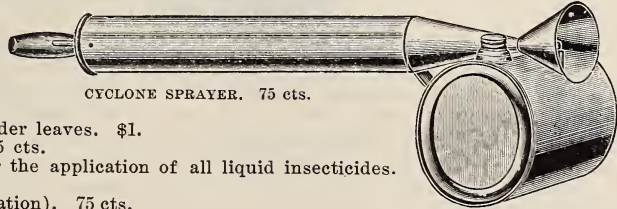
Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window gardening. \$1.

Scollay's Angle-neck Rubber Sprinkler. For spraying under leaves. \$1.

Atlas Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides. \$1.25 and \$2.

Cyclone Sprayer (see illustration). 75 cts.



CYCLONE SPRAYER. 75 cts.



No. 3.

SAYNOR'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES.



Pruning. No. 938. \$1.75.



Pruning. 196. 2 blades, \$2.25.



Pruning. 187. \$1.50.



Pruning. 312. \$1.50.



Pruning. 80. 85 cts.



Budding. 400. \$1.

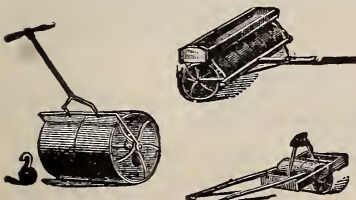


Budding. 401. \$1.

Budding, No. 343. 2 blades, \$1.25.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.



FIELD AND GARDEN ROLLERS.

GARDEN.

With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight ab't lbs.	Price.
Two sections, 7½-in. face, each.....	15	125	\$6 00
" 12 " "	20	300	13 00
" 12 " "	24	400	15 00

FIELD.

Four sections, 12-in. face, with shafts and seat.....	20	650	30 00
Five " 12 " " " pole and whiffle.....	24	1,000	40 00

Strictly net cash.



The Thorburn Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower.

**BALL BEARINGS.
TRIPLE GEAR.
EASIEST WORKING.
FINEST FINISHED.
LONGEST LASTING.**

The Thorburn Ball-Bearing, made expressly for us, is in every respect **THE BEST LAWN MOWER EVER MADE.**

THE FOLLOWING ARE ITS SPECIAL FEATURES:

Ball Bearings, exact to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch, which reduces the friction astonishingly, making it possible to use wider-cut machines. With this mower a lawn can be mown in a much shorter time, and with much greater ease, than with any other Mower made. **Triple Gears**, entirely closed, making it impossible for any dirt or cut grass to get into the pinions and clog them. **A Solid Rectangular Frame**, that cannot be twisted or jarred out of parallel, the two side frames being bound tightly together by means of two cold die-drawn steel bolts, which make the most rigid frame ever built, and permit of the mower being readily taken apart. **A Removable Cutter Bar**, which, by loosening four small screws, may be rolled out of the machine for sharpening, without disturbing the frame. **Micrometer Adjustment for Cones and Ball Cups**—The slight wear of the cones, balls and cases, consequent upon long continued use, is perfectly compensated for by *two* screws (other machines have six, and some ten to accomplish this in parallel bearings). **Double Steel Ratchet**, making the knives cut the instant you move the Mower, a delightful contrast from the old-style Mowers. **Cold Die-drawn Steel Axles**, hard and stiff, and true to within $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch, which, with the cast-iron hub of the wheels, bored and reamed to a perfect fit, make an ideal bearing—much superior to cast-iron axles in cast-iron hubs. **Material**—Knives of first-class high-grade steel, hardened and tempered. Spiders (to which the revolving knives are riveted) and roller brackets of very best malleable iron. Side frames and wheels of best gray iron. Shafts of cold die-drawn steel.

Prices of the Thorburn Ball-Bearing High-wheel Mower:

14-inch cut.....	\$8 50	18-inch cut.....	\$10 50	22-inch cut.....	\$12 50
16-inch cut.....	9 50	20-inch cut.....	11 50	24-inch cut.....	13 50

What Recognized Authorities say about THE THORBURN BALL-BEARING MOWER.

It should be noted that the subjoined letters are from those who give hard and constant use to the Lawn Mower, and who must have satisfactory work from the machines.

STAATSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1899.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: The Ball-Bearing Mowers purchased from you last spring have given better satisfaction than any mower I ever used. They run easier, make a smoother cut and are less liable to get out of order. They have been in use daily since May, and are as good at this writing as when purchased. You can book my order for other two, to be delivered next May.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) THOS. EMERSON,
Gardener, estate of W. B. Dinsmore.

OPHIR FARM, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1899.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: We last spring purchased from you two of the Thorburn New Ball-Bearing Lawn Mowers, which

we have used with great satisfaction continuously the past season. Slopes which heretofore we have had to cut with the scythe we have this season cut with ease with this new mower, so easy is its action. Our lawns never looked better. The cut was clean—not a sign of ridging—and less manual labor to accomplish these results.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH DEXTER,
Supt. for Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

MILLBROOK, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1899.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: Your Thorburn Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower has done excellent work. I have found it entirely as represented.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) I. L. POWELL,
Supt. for Samuel Thorne, Esq.

THE THORBURN BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER—Testimonials, continued.

MILLBROOK, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: The Thorburn New Ball-Bearing Mower has given entire satisfaction. I used it for three months steady every working day, and it was never out of order, and cut more grass with less power than any machine I ever used.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. C. RUSSELL,
Supt. for C. F. Dieterich, Esq.

SHADOW BROOK FARM, LENOX, MASS., Nov. 22, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in acknowledging that the 22-inch Thorburn New Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower which I bought from you last spring has pleased me very much, being more easily worked than any other of same cutting capacity that I know of. Having been in almost daily use from spring to late in fall, it has held out excellently and is in perfect shape for another year's hard trial.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ERNST A. LUNDBERG,
Supt. for Anson Phelps Stokes, Esq.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 30, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: I have pleasure in stating that after seven months' trial, I am entirely satisfied with your New Ball-Bearing Mower. It runs easily and does better work, and it costs nothing during the season for repairs. I have used Excelsior, Philadelphia, New Model—all were good in their day. But give me Thorburn's Ball-Bearing now.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ROBERT McLEOD,
Gardener to D. B. Fearing, Esq.

BELVOIR TERRACE, LENOX, MASS., Oct. 27, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: I have used your Ball-Bearing Hand Lawn Mower the past summer and find it equal, if not superior, both for long (that is, not over 4 inches) and short grass to any machine I have ever used.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) P. J. DONOHUE,
Supt. for Moris K. Jesup, Esq.

ERSKINE PARK, LENOX, MASS., Nov. 1, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: Your Ball-Bearing machine was in constant use here last summer and gave entire satisfaction. I consider it the best machine we ever had.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. J. NORMAN,
Supt. for Mrs. Westinghouse.

ALLEN WINDER FARM, LENOX, MASS., Oct. 31, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: The Ball-Bearing machine I purchased last spring of you has given every satisfaction. It cuts beautifully and runs very easy.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. H. WINGETT,
Supt. for Geo. E. Turnure, Esq.

GREENWICH, CONN., Oct. 28, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: Your Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower has given splendid satisfaction this season. It has been used two days every week during the entire season, and is today in perfect running order, though it has never had any repairs. It is in every way a perfect machine and without doubt the lawn mower of the future.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN W. DUNCAN,
Gardener to W. H. S. Wood, Esq.

HARRISON, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: The New Ball-Bearing Mower purchased of you last spring gave me good satisfaction. It is now at this date in good order for another season. I have

used it on an average of three days a week, from May almost to the present time, without the slightest repair. I can highly recommend it.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN SHORE,
Gardener to W. H. Macy, Esq.

"GRAYSTONE," IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.,
October 31, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: Your New Ball-Bearing Mower has been fully tested and has given the utmost satisfaction. For five months it has been used every working day, for about ten hours daily, keeping over 15 acres of lawn in the best shape. The greater part of this consists of sidehill terraces that are hard on a machine. Yet it has required no repairs up to date. The adjustment is so perfect that the man using it had no trouble in keeping it right. It is the easiest and lightest running machine, doing its work in the best manner, that I have had experience with so far.

Yours truly,
(Signed) THOS. COCKBURN,
Gardener to Louis Stern, Esq.

WEST CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: It affords me the greatest pleasure to write and tell you how well I have been pleased with the Thorburn New Ball-Bearing Mower. In my opinion there is nothing to equal it in its line. In my experience of eighteen years at gardening it is away the best machine I ever handled. It runs light and does the work thoroughly, and has not once got out of order. It has been used on an average three days a week all summer. In concluding, I will say that in the future the Thorburn Ball-Bearing Mower is the one for me. I remain, gentlemen,

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN U. PENNEY,
Gardener to A. H. Morris, Esq.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: My opinion of your Thorburn New Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower is very good, and I am well pleased with it. It deserves the highest praise—for your lawn mower is the joy of the mower's heart—for its lightness in draft.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHAS. COYNE,
Gardener to G. P. Morosini, Esq.

DELFOED FARM AND GARDENS, ORADELL, N. J.,
October 31, 1899.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: Allow me to compliment you upon the excellent qualities of the Thorburn Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower. It proves to be just what I have been wishing for, a light, durable, clean-cutting machine. I think you should be conceded the honor of having produced the right article at last.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN HEISER,
Supt. for Hon. Hugh J. Grant.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: Your New Ball-Bearing Mower has given me entire satisfaction. It is very easy running, and I can do more work with it than with any other I have used.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. ALIUS,
Gardener to W. G. Reade, Esq.

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1899.
MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: The 20-inch Thorburn New Ball-Bearing Mower which I bought of you last spring I find O. K. in every respect.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WM. A. TROUB,
Gardener to Percy Chubb, Esq.

Coldwell Improved Horse Lawn Mower.

This well-known standard Mower has side-draft attachment, to enable the horse to walk on the cut grass only, and caster rollers, which will not mark the lawn. Evenness of cut is assured by an adjustment which raises or lowers the two sides at the same time by means of a simple lever movement; the same lever serves the purpose of raising the knives from the ground when driving over gravel walks or roads. The Mowers are fitted up with steel shafting and composition split bushings, and great care is taken to have the workmanship perfect. Each Mower is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.



COLDWELL IMPROVED HORSE LAWN MOWER.

NET PRICES,

free on board New York:

- 25-inch cut, no shafts. \$38 00
- 30-inch cut, complete. 65 00
- 35-inch cut, complete. 78 00
- 40-inch cut, complete. 95 00

The Imperial High Wheel Lawn Mower.

Combines the following points of excellence: The rigid frame; the positive lock adjustment; the arrangement for sharpening; the arrangement for mowing terraces; the six driving pawls, that will never wear out; the bottom knife, that will cut tenpenny nails in two; the gears, that will outwear the gears of any two lawn mowers on the market, as they do not turn when the machine is drawn backward; the unexcelled device for taking up all wear in the wiper journal; the general workmanship and finish of this Mower, which is equal to that of any lathe or other machine designed for good work and long life.

NET PRICES:

	High wheel.		High wheel.
14-inch cut.....	\$8 00	18-inch cut.....	\$10 00
16-inch cut.....	9 00	20-inch cut.....	11 00

Chain Roller, or Golf Mower.

This Mower is made to meet the demand for a machine that will more perfectly cut borders, verges, etc., and yet retain all the other features necessary in a mower for general work. The great advantage of this Mower is the substitution of a bicycle chain for the gears generally used in this style of mower. This reduces the noise and friction to a minimum. The machine with 6 blades is highly recommended by most of the leading golf clubs in America for work on putting-greens.

The best for
Putting-Greens.



CHAIN ROLLER, OR GOLF MOWER.

NET PRICES,

free on board New York:

	4 Blades.	6 Blades.
12-inch.....	\$11 00	\$12 00
14-inch.....	12 00	13 00
16-inch.....	13 00	14 00
18-inch.....	15 00	16 00
20-inch.....	16 00	17 00

GRASS CATCHER BOXES

For use on the above mowers at the following net prices:

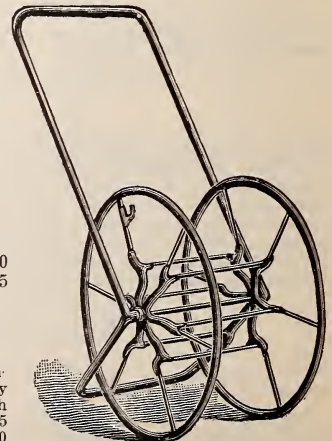
12-inch.....	\$1 50	18-inch.....	\$2 00
14-inch.....	1 60	20-inch.....	2 15
16-inch.....	1 85		

RUBBER HOSE.

Finest "Wallabout." Three-ply—
 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, in any length, at 15 cts. per foot.
 1 inch, in any length, at 21 cts. per foot.

HOSE REELS.

Tubular Iron Hose Reel. Very light weight, frictionless, and the wheels so high that they are very easily worked. They never break or wear out. Each
 Prices—No. 10, for 100 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose...\$2 75
 No. 20, " 150 " $\frac{3}{4}$ - " " " 3 00
 No. 30, " 500 " $\frac{3}{4}$ - " " " 5 00



HOSE REEL.

THE "SUCCESS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER.

A knapsack and bucket sprayer combined. 5-gallon copper tank. Brass pump with bronze ball valves. For spraying plants with Bordeaux mixture or other fungicides. The new improvements recently made to our Success Knapsack Sprayer entirely obviate all objections to the knapsack pattern. As now made this sprayer can be used either as a knapsack or bucket sprayer, the illustration as here given showing its use as a knapsack. To be used as a bucket sprayer, the handle and lever are removed, and the extra handle with which the outfit is provided is placed in position as shown by the dotted lines. It will be noticed that the straps used on this knapsack are made extra wide just where the weight comes upon the shoulders. This is a feature possessed by no other knapsack sprayer, and relieves the unpleasantness formerly experienced in the use of outfits of this character. It is provided with a mechanical agitator. It is also provided with a handle at the center of the top of the tank. This greatly increases the convenience of the outfit, especially when used as a bucket sprayer, as it can be readily carried from place to place. The pump may be worked with either the right or left hand, and may be readily removed from the tank by unscrewing the drip cup. The drip-cup is just below the air chamber, and is made extra wide, so that any leakage around the plunger is returned into the tank, and not allowed to run down the operator's back, as is so often the case with knapsack sprayers. We also furnish a special attachment, shown at A, for under-spraying. A wrench is provided for detaching pump from tank. Price, complete, as shown in cut, \$12.



THE "SUCCESS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER.



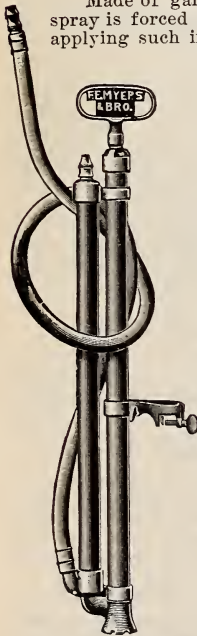
THE "LENOX" SPRAYER.

THE "LENOX" SPRAYER.

Made of galvanized iron, that will not rust. Holds 6 gallons of liquid. The spray is forced out by simply pressing the rubber bulb. A first-class sprayer for applying such insecticides as Paris green to grape vines, shrubs and vegetables, but the spray is not fine enough for Bordeaux mixture. Price, with single sprinkling attachment as shown in cut, \$3.50.

MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP.

Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows. \$4.



MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP.



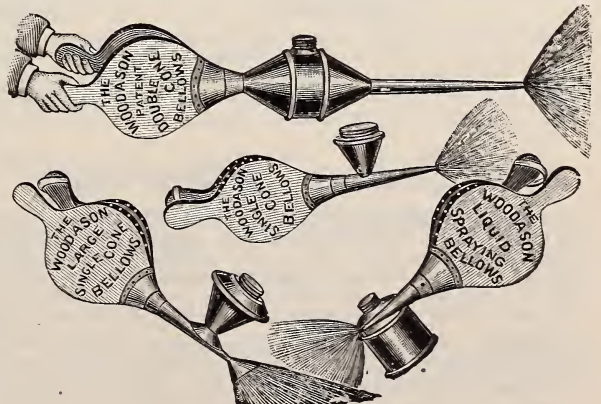
LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER GUN.

LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER GUN.

For distributing dry insecticides and fungicides, such as Paris green, hellebore, sulphur, tobacco dust, fungiroid. It is well made, and weighs only 5 pounds. The style of it is shown by our illustration. Without the tubes it is 27 inches long, but when the four tubes are attached it is 10 feet long, and it throws the powder several feet beyond that. It holds one quart of powder, and is easily operated. An invaluable machine for use in orchard, garden or field. The length of it is such that the poison is kept at a safe distance from the operator. The regular outfit consists of six nozzles, two straps, oil can and four tubes. Price, complete, \$7.50.

WOODASON'S DOUBLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS.

An excellent Bellows for applying powder insecticides in greenhouse, garden or field. The powder can easily be evenly distributed in any direction, under or over the foliage, without waste. Price, \$3.



WOODASON'S BELLOWS.

WOODASON'S SINGLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS.

The style of these is shown by our cut. They come in two sizes, the smaller one being most suitable for use in the conservatory. Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.

WOODASON'S ATOMIZER.

An excellent article for applying strong liquid insecticides, as it throws it out in a spray as fine as mist, and distributes it lightly, evenly, and without any waste. The small size is recommended for use in the house. Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.25.

Insecticides and Remedies for Plant Diseases.

COPPERDINE.

A combined fungicide and insecticide, used simply by adding water in proportion of 1 pound of the paste to 16 gallons of water. As a fungicide it prevents black rot, downy mildew and anthracnose of the grape, pear leaf-blight, apple scab, mildew, apple rot, black spot, strawberry blight. As an insecticide it kills codlin moths, curculio, pear insects, peach and apple borers, currant worms, cabbage worms, potato bugs and caterpillars. 1-lb. box, 25 cts., makes 16 gallons spray. 5-lb. box, \$1, makes 80 gallons spray.

FIR-TREE OIL.

For greenhouse and house plants. It destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. It is the best insecticide for scale, aphid, red spider, mealy bug, thrip and worms. Dilute in the proportion of 1 pint to 20 gallons of water. Apply with vaporizer or syringe. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

FIR-TREE OIL SOAP.

This is the same as the Fir-Tree Oil, but in soap form. It is useful for the same purposes. Mix at rate of 1 ounce to a gallon of water, and apply with bellows or syringe. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.; 5-lb. tin, \$1.75.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER.

Effective against almost all kinds of insects. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND.

A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST.

For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED.

An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, caterpillars, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons. Per 2-lb. box, 35 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. box, 12 cts.

NIKOTEEN.

A powerful insecticide, specially prepared for use in greenhouses and conservatories. Per pint bottle, \$1.50.

PARAGRENE.

Said to be as effective as Paris green for killing every kind of insect, but does not scorch or burn the foliage. 3-lb. package, 40 cts.; 1-lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 10 cts.

PARIS GREEN.

Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. can, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. can, 15 cts. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

LITTLE'S ANTIPEST.

A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as follows it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gals. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gals.; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gals.; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.

SLUG SHOT (HAMMOND'S).

Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHUR, POWDERED.

Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP.

Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. box, 25 cts.

TOBACCO DUST.

If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box, 10 cts.; 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50c.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

TOBACCO STEMS.

For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs., \$2.75; per bale of about 400 lbs., \$4.50.

"ROSE LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT.

A perfectly pure, highly concentrated extract of tobacco, most effective for destroying all insects and scale on plants. Our "Rose Leaf" pamphlet gives full directions for applying. Pint can, 30c.; qt., 50c.; gal., \$1.25.

WHALE-OIL SOAP.

For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 18 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., 90 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$7.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE, or FUNGIROID.

For all fungous diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. Dry, 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. keg, \$6; liquid, 1 gallon, \$1.25.

"Jadoo" Fibre and "Jadoo" Liquid.

JADOO FIBRE is a new growing substance for plants of all kinds. It was invented by Col. Thompson, of the Royal Army and Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and it is highly recommended by gardening authorities there. It suits all kinds of plants, is only half as heavy as earth, and cleaner to handle; requires no soil to mix with it, and no manure. It increases the size and the brilliancy of flowers. Seeds germinate, and cuttings root in it, quicker than in earth. Owing to its spongy nature, it retains water much longer than earth. Plants transplanted in Jadoo Fibre do not flag, even if in full bloom.

JADOO LIQUID revives drooping plants and increases the size and profusion of bloom. It is both meat and drink to plants of all kinds. It can be used on plants that are grown in earth or in Jadoo Fibre.

Price of the Jadoo Fibre. 4-lb. box, 25 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1; per bag of 120 to 130 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$30.

Price of the Jadoo Liquid. Pint bottle, 25 cts.; 2-gallon can, \$1.50; 5-gallon can, \$3.75.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS.

(NET CASH.)

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

Quantity required on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton per acre.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$38; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4¼ to 5 per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines, and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$45; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 100 lbs., \$3; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc. Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top-dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$48; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4.50; per bag of 100 lbs., \$3; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

CLAY'S CELEBRATED FERTILIZER.

On account of the high reputation which this Fertilizer has in England, and as we have had many inquiries for it by gardeners here, we have imported some from Messrs. Clay & Son, which we offer at the following prices. It is undoubtedly one of the best manures for all horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden, and we believe its high reputation is well-deserved. It is productive and lasting, and notwithstanding its apparently high price, it is quite economical.

PRICES IN BAGS.

1 cwt. (112 lbs.)	\$7 00	¼ cwt. (28 lbs.).....	\$2 25
½ “ (56 lbs.).....	4 00	⅛ “ (14 lbs.).....	1 25

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.

A very rich, pure natural manure. It is excellent as a top-dressing for lawns. Its effect is immediate and very lasting. There is nothing better for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants — one part manure and six parts soil. It is recommended for use in the vegetable garden, promoting a rapid and steady growth. It makes a rich and safe liquid manure—1 pound to 5 gallons of water.

5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10 lb., 50 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; ton, \$30.

BONE FERTILIZERS.

Pure Ground Bone Meal. This finely pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture. It decomposes very rapidly, and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.

Ground Bone No. 3. This is coarser than the above, and is suitable for general purposes, for top-dressing for lawns, and for garden and field crops. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per ton, \$38.

Ground Bone No. 4. A little coarser than No. 3. Per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$40.

Crushed or Coarse Bone. Being much coarser, this takes effect more slowly, but is correspondingly more permanent. For orchards, small fruits, grape vines, etc., which require a lasting fertilizer, there is nothing better. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; per ton, \$43.

BOWKER'S FOOD FOR FLOWERS.

A dressing made expressly for plants grown in the house, garden or conservatory; clean, odorless, and producing early and abundant blossoms, and healthy, luxuriant plants. One small package is enough for thirty plants for three months. Decidedly the best dressing for potted plants.

Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts.

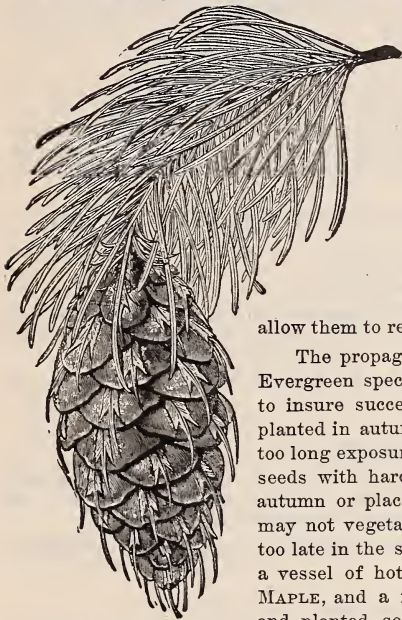
OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Blood and Bone Fertilizer.....per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per 200-lb. bag, \$4; per ton, \$34.
Nitrate of Soda. For stimulating growth of plants. 5-lb. pkg., 30c.; 10-lb. pkg., 50c.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.75.
Unleached Wood Ashes...per bag of 100 lbs., \$1.50; per barrel of about 200 lbs. to 300 lbs., \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; per ton, \$20.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 to 4 inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.




PICEA DOUGLASII.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS should be planted from

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about 2 feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

The varieties here offered are on hand now, or are due from foreign countries, having been collected for us of the 1899 crop. As the season advances many sorts become worthless from various causes, or are sold out, and cannot be replaced until the new crop is ready next season.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

Abies	Per oz.	Per lb.	Arctostaphylos	Per oz.	Per lb.
amabilis (Lovely Silver Fir)	\$0 50	\$5 00	tomentosa. From California.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
balsamea (Balsam Fir).....	20	1 25	uva-ursi (Bearberry).....	40	4 00
brachyphylla (Short-leaved Japan Fir) ..	60	6 00	Azalea		
Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce).....	60	6 00	calendulacea (Flame-colored Shrub).....	50	6 00
Caroliniana. From North Carolina.....	60	7 00	Vaseyi. From North Carolina.....	1 50	
concolor (California White Silver Fir)...	25	2 50	Buxus sempervirens (Evergreen Box)....	20	1 50
firma (Japan Silver Fir).....	40	4 00	Cedrus		
grandis (Great Silver Fir of Oregon)....	30	3 00	Atlantica argentea (Mount Atlas Cedar) .	40	4 00
magnifica (Superb Silver Fir).....	50	5 00	Deodara (Himalayan Cedar).....	40	4 00
Mariesii (Japanese Silver Fir).....	75	8 00	Libani (Cedar of Lebanon).....	40	4 00
Mertensiana (Califor. Hemlock Spruce)..	75	8 00	Chamæcyparis		
Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir).....	20	1 75	obtusa. From Japan.....	50	6 00
nobilis (Noble Fir).....	50	5 00	pisifera. From Japan.....	50	6 00
pectinata (European Silver Fir).....	10	75	Cotoneaster buxifolia (Hardy Evergreen).	20	2 00
Pinsapo (Spanish Fir).....	25	2 00	Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar)....	20	2 00
sachalinensis. From Japan.....	1 00	12 00	Cupressus		
subalpina (Dwarf Mountain Spruce).....	70	7 00	horizontalis (Horizontal Cypress)	10	1 00
Veitchii. From Japan.....	75	8 00	Guadalupensis. From California.....	50	5 00
Arborvitæ. See Thuja.			Goveniana (Goven's Cypress).....	30	3 00
Arctostaphylos			Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress):	40	4 50
glauca (Great-berried Manzanita).....	20	2 00	MacNabiana. Dwarf.....	30	3 00
pungens (Erect Manzanita)	20	2 00	macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress).....	15	1 00


EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Cupressus (continued)—		
<i>sempervirens</i> (Evergreen Cypress).....	\$0 15	\$1 00
Daphniphyllum <i>macropodum</i>	25	2 50
Eurya Japonica . From Japan.....	60	6 00
Fir Tree . See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
Juniperus		
<i>communis</i> (European Juniper).....	10	40
<i>Hibernica</i> (Irish Juniper).....	15	1 75
<i>Oxycedrus</i> (Sharp-leaved Cedar).....	10	1 00
<i>Phœnicia</i> (Phœnician Cedar).....	20	2 00
<i>prostrata</i> (Prostrate Cedar).....	10	40
<i>rigida</i> . From Japan.....	20	2 00
<i>Sabina</i> (Common Savin).....	15	1 25
<i>Suecica</i> (Swedish Juniper).....	15	1 50
<i>Virginiana</i> (Red Cedar).....	10	50
<i>Virginiana glauca</i> (Silver Cedar).....	15	1 25
Libocedrus <i>decurrens</i> (Cal. White Cedar).....	35	3 50
Norway Spruce . See <i>Picea excelsa</i> .		
Picea		
<i>Ajanensis</i> . From Japan.....	80	10 00
<i>Alcoquiana</i> (Japan Fir).....	75	8 00
<i>Douglasii</i> (Douglas' Spruce).....	35	3 50
<i>Engelmännii</i> (Englemann's Spruce).....	60	6 00
<i>excelsa</i> (Norway Spruce).....	15	1 00
<i>Glehnii</i> . From Japan.....	1 25	16 00
<i>Menziesii</i> (Menzies' Fir).....	40	4 00
<i>nigra</i> (Black Spruce).....	30	3 50
<i>polita</i> (Tiger's-tail Fir).....	75	9 00
<i>pungens</i> (Colorado Blue Spruce).....	60	6 00
<i>taxifolia</i> (Washington Silver Fir).....	60	6 00
<i>Williamsonii</i> (Williamson's Spruce).....	75	8 00
<i>Yessoensis</i> . From Japan.....	1 00	12 00
Pinus		
<i>Australis</i> (Yellow Pine).....	30	3 50
<i>Austriaca</i> (Austrian Pine).....	20	2 00
<i>Balfouriana</i> (Fox-tail Pine).....	75	8 00
<i>Banksiana</i> (Northern Scrub Pine).....	1 00	12 00
<i>Canariensis</i> (Canary Island Pine).....	30	3 00
<i>Cembra</i> (Cembran Stone Pine).....	10	50
<i>Cephalonica vera</i> (Greek Silver Fir).....	40	4 00
<i>contorta</i> (Twisted Pine).....	1 00	12 00
<i>Coulteri</i> (Coulter's Pine).....	40	4 00
<i>Cubensis</i> (Cuban Red Pine).....	60	6 00
<i>densiflora</i> (Japan Pine).....	30	3 50
<i>excelsa</i> (Bhotan Pine).....	30	3 00
<i>halepensis</i> (French Pine).....	25	2 50
<i>insignis</i> (Oregon Pitch Pine).....	25	2 50
<i>Jeffreyi</i> (Jeffrey's Pine).....	35	4 00
<i>Koraensis</i> . From Japan.....	50	5 00
<i>Lambertiana</i> (Sugar Pine).....	25	2 50

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Pinus (continued)—		
<i>Laricio</i> (Corsican Pine).....	\$0 20	\$2 00
<i>maritima</i> (Seaside Pine).....	10	40
<i>Massoniana</i> (Chinese Pine).....	25	2 50
<i>mitis</i> (Short-leaved Pine).....	50	5 00
<i>monophylla</i> (California Nut Pine).....	30	3 00
<i>muricata</i> (Bishop's Pine).....	50	5 00
<i>Murrayana</i> . A variety of <i>P. contorta</i> ...	75	8 00
<i>parviflora</i> . Small size, dense foliage....	60	6 00
<i>Pinea</i> (Stone Pine).....	10	50
<i>ponderosa</i> (Heavy Pine).....	25	2 50
<i>rigida</i> (Northern Pitch Pine).....	30	3 00
<i>Sabiniana</i> (Sabine's Nut Pine).....	20	2 00
<i>Strobis</i> (White Pine).....	20	1 75
<i>sylvestris</i> (Scotch Pine).....	20	1 50
<i>Taeda</i> (Loblolly).....	50	5 00
<i>Torreyana</i> (Torrey's Pine).....	35	3 50
<i>tuberculata</i> (Tuberced Pine).....	60	6 00
Retinospora . See <i>Chamæcyparis</i> .		
Sciadopitys <i>verticillata</i> (Umbrella Pine of Japan).....	75	7 00
Scotch Fir . See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
Sequoia		
<i>gigantea</i> (Big Tree of California).....	75	8 00
<i>sempervirens</i> (California Redwood).....	40	4 50
Spruce Tree . See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
Taxus		
<i>baccata</i> (European Yew).....	15	1 50
<i>brevifolia</i> (California Yew).....	80	10 00
<i>cuspidata</i> (Japanese Yew).....	80	9 00
Thea <i>viridis</i> (Tea Plant of Japan).....	15	1 50
Thuja		
<i>aurea</i> (Golden Arborvitæ).....	15	1 50
<i>occidentalis</i> (American Arborvitæ). Crop failed.		
<i>orientalis</i> (Chinese Arborvitæ).....	15	1 00
<i>compacta</i> (Compact Arborvitæ).....	20	1 75
<i>gigantea</i> (Giant Oregon Arborvitæ).....	40	4 00
Thujaopsis		
<i>dolabrata</i> (Japanese Thuja).....	60	6 00
<i>Standishii</i> . From Japan.....	80	10 00
Torreya <i>Californica</i> (California Nutmeg)..	20	2 00
<i>nucifera</i> (Japanese Nutmeg).....	30	3 00
Tsuga <i>Sieboldii</i> (Siebold's Japan Spruce). ..	75	8 00
Yucca		
<i>angustifolia</i> (Narrow-leaved Yucca).....	75	8 00
<i>baccata</i> (Berry-bearing Yucca).....	1 00	
<i>brevifolia</i> (Short-leaved Yucca).....	50	5 00
<i>filamentosa</i> (Adam's Needle).....	40	4 00
<i>gloriosa</i> (Mound Lily).....	75	8 00
<i>Whipplei</i> (Whipple's Yucca).....	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 44.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer		
<i>campestre</i> (European Field Maple).....	\$0 10	\$0 40
<i>circinatum</i> (Round-leaved Maple).....	25	2 50
<i>glabrum</i> (Oregon Maple).....	25	2 50
<i>macrophyllum</i> (Large-leaved Maple).....	10	75
<i>rubrum</i> (Scarlet Maple).....	25	2 50
<i>Pennsylvanicum</i> (Striped Maple).....	30	3 00
<i>platanoides</i> (Norway Maple).....	10	50

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer (continued)—		
<i>pseudo-platanus</i> (Sycamore Maple).....	\$0 10	\$0 50
<i>saccharinum</i> (Sugar Maple).....	10	1 00
<i>spicatum</i> (Mountain Maple).....	30	3 00
<i>palmatum</i> . From Japan.....	50	6 00
<i>Japonicum</i> (Japanese Maple).....	50	6 00
<i>pictum</i> . From Japan.....	50	6 00
Actinidia <i>arguta</i> . A Japanese climber....	2 00	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Allantus glandulosus (Tree of Heaven) ...	\$0 15	\$0 75	Catalpa (continued)—		
Alnus			speciosa (Hardy Catalpa)	\$0 10	\$0 75
communis (Common Alder)	10	50	Teas' Hybrid (Hybrid Catalpa).....	20	1 50
incana (Smooth White Alder)	15	75	Ceanothus		
Oregona (Oregon Alder)	30	3 00	Americanus (New Jersey Tea)	25	2 50
Amelanchier			divaricatus (Branching Red-root)	60	6 00
alnifolia (Oregon Shad Bush).....	40	4 00	velutinus (Soft-leaved Red-root)	75	8 00
Canadensis (Shad Bush).....	20	2 00	Celastrus scandens (Climbing Bittersweet)	15	1 50
Amorpha fruticosa (Bastard Indigo).....	10	75	Celtis		
Ampelopsis			australis (European Nettle Tree).....	15	1 00
quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper).....	15	1 00	occidentalis (Hackberry).....	15	1 00
Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy).....	15	1 25	Cephalotaxus drupacea . From Japan....	30	3 00
Amygdalus vulgaris dulcis (Sweet Almond)		40	Ceratonia Siliqua (St. John's Bread).....	10	1 00
Andromeda			Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	1 50	
arborea (Sour Wood).....	20	1 50	Cercis		
calyculata (Leather-leaf).....	50	5 00	Canadensis (American Judas Tree).....	20	2 00
ligustrina. Five feet high	15	1 50	occidentalis (California Judas Tree).....	30	3 00
Mariana (Stagger Bush)	15	1 50	Siliquastrum (European Judas Tree)....	15	75
racemosa (Pepper Bush).....	30	3 00	Cherry . See Prunus.		
Aralia			Chionanthus Virginica (Va. Fringe Tree). ..	20	2 00
Sieboldii. From Japan	50	5 00	Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor)	25	2 50
" variegata (Variegated Leaves). ..	1 00	12 00	Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Japan Orange)....	20	2 00
Arbutus			Cladrastis tinctoria (Yellow Wood).....	40	4 00
Menziesi (Madrona Tree).....	30	3 00	Clematis		
Uredo (Strawberry Bush).....	20	2 00	flammula (White Virgin's Bower).....	15	1 50
Ash . See Fraxinus.			paniculata (Panicled Virgin's Bower)....	60	6 00
Asimina triloba (Pawpaw)	10	60	Virginiana (Virgin's Bower)	30	3 00
Baccharis halimifolia (Groundsel Tree)..	50	5 00	vitalba (Traveler's Joy).....	15	1 50
Berberis			viticella (Purple Virgin's Bower).....	15	1 50
Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Barberry).....	15	1 50	Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush) ...	20	2 00
nervosa (Nerve-leaved Barberry).....	60	6 00	Colutea arborescens (Shrubby Bladder		
vulgaris (Common Barberry).....	10	75	Senna).....	10	75
" purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry)	15	1 50	Cornus		
Betula			alternifolia (Alternate-leaved Dogwood). ..	15	1 50
Americana alba (White American Birch). ..	20	2 00	brachypoda (Japanese Dogwood).....	25	2 50
alba (White European Birch).....	10	40	circinata (Round-leaved Cornel).....	20	2 00
lenta (Mountain Mahogany).....	30	3 00	florida (Flowering Dogwood).....	10	50
lutea (Yellow Birch).....	30	3 00	mascula (Cornelian Cherry).....	10	50
papyracea (Paper Birch).....	30	3 00	paniculata (Panicled Cornel)	15	1 50
populifolia (Poplar-leaved Birch).....	15	1 50	sanguinea (Scarlet Dogwood)	10	75
Birch . See Betula.			sericea (Silky Cornel).....	15	1 50
Boston Ivy . See Ampelopsis Veitchii.			stolonifera (Osier Dogwood)	10	1 00
Brahea			stricta (Stiff Cornel).....	15	1 25
filifera (Washingtonia).....	15	1 50	Coronilla Emerus (Scorpion Senna).....	50	5 00
robusta	30	3 00	Corylus		
Broussonetia papyrifera (Paper Mulberry)	25	2 50	Americana (American Hazel Nut).....		40
CalliCARPA Americana (French Mulberry). ..	15	1 50	Avellana (Hazel Nut)		40
Calycanthus			Crataegus		
floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub).....	10	1 00	coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn).....	10	80
occidentalis (Western Allspice)	40	4 00	Oxyacantha (Hawthorn)	10	50
Camellia Japonica . From Japan.....	15	1 50	pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn).....	10	75
Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree)....	25	2 50	Cytisus		
Carpinus Americana (Blue, or Water Beech)	10	1 00	alpinus (Scotch Laburnum).....	20	1 50
Carya			Laburnum (Laburnum)	10	75
alba (Shellbark Hickory)		25	Daphne Mezereum (Mezereum)		40
microcarpa.....		30	Deutzia		
olivæformis (Pecan Nut).....		30	crenata.....	15	1 50
sulcata (Western Shellbark).....		30	scabra (White Deutzia)	25	2 50
Cassia Marilandica (Southern Cassia)	20	2 00	Diospyros		
Castanea Japonica (Japan Chestnut)	10	75	Kaki (Keg Fig of Japan).....	15	1 50
Catalpa			Lotus (European Persimmon).....	10	1 00
bignonioides (Flowering Catalpa)	15	1 00	Virginiana (Wild Persimmon).....	10	60
Kæmpferi (Japanese Catalpa).....	20	1 50	Dirca palustris (Leatherwood)	30	3 00
			Dogwood . See Cornus.		

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Edgeworthia papyrifera (Indian Paper Tree)	\$0 30	\$3 00	Itea Virginica (Virginian Willow).....	\$0 30	\$3 00
Elæagnus			Juglans		
angustifolia (Oleaster).....	25	2 50	cordiformis. From Japan.....	10	60
longipes crispa.....	40	4 00	cinerea (Butternuts)		
pungens (Stinging Oleaster)	30	3 00	per qt., 15c.; per bus., \$2.50..		
Elm. See <i>Ulmus</i> .			nigra (Black Walnut).....		
Eriobotrya Japonica (Japan Medlar).....	15	1 50	per qt., 15c.; per bus., \$2.50..		
Eucalyptus globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum).....	35	3 50	regia (English Walnut, or Madeira Nut).		50
calophylla.....	1 00		Sieboldii. From Japan	10	60
corynocalyx.....	1 00		Kalmia		
cornuta, var. Lehmani.....	1 00		angustifolia (American Laurel)	20	2 00
diversicolor (The "Karri").....	1 00		latifolia (Calico Bush).....	50	
rostrata.....	1 00		Kœreuteria paniculata (Chinese Bladder Nut).....	10	75
Euonymus			Laburnum. See <i>Cytisus</i> .		
alata. From Japan	25	2 50	Larch. See <i>Larix</i> .		
atropurpurea (Burning Bush).....	15	1 50	Larix		
Europæa (European Burning Bush).....	10	1 00	Europæa (European Larch)	20	1 50
Japonica. From Japan.....	15	1 50	leptolepis (Money Pine of Japan).....	75	8 00
Fagus sylvatica (European Beech)	10	40	Laurus		
Fraxinus			Benzoin (Spicewood)	10	1 00
alba Americana (White American Ash)..	10	40	nobilis (Sweet Bay).....	10	50
excelsior (European Ash).....	10	40	Leiophyllum buxifolium (Sand Myrtle)...	30	3 50
" pendula (Weeping Ash)	10	80	Ligustrum		
Ornus (Flowering Ash)	10	50	Japonicum (Japan, or California Privet)..	15	1 00
platycarpa (Carolina Water Ash).....	30	3 00	vulgare (Common Privet).....	10	75
quadrangulata (Blue Ash).....	15	1 50	Linden. See <i>Tilia</i> .		
viridis (Green Ash).....	10	80	Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum)....	40	4 00
Fremontia Californica (California Shrub). 1 00			Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree).....	10	75
Furze. See <i>Ulex</i> .			Lonicera pubescens (Downy Honeysuckle)..	20	2 00
Gardenia florida (Cape Jessamine).....	40	4 00	Maclura aurantiaca (Osage Orange).....	10	60
Caultheria Shallon (Cal. Winterberry) ..	50	5 00	Magnolia		
Caylussacia			acuminata (Cucumber Tree).....	15	1 25
dumosa (Dwarf Huckleberry)	30	3 00	Fraseri (Indian Physic).....	40	4 00
frondosa (Blue Dangleberry).....	30	3 00	glauca (Sweet Bay)	20	2 00
resinosa (Black Huckleberry)	30	3 00	grandiflora (Large-flowering Magnolia)..	15	1 50
Cenista			hypoleuca. From Japan	25	2 50
juncea (Rush-leaved Broom).....	10	75	Kobus. From Japan.....	25	2 50
scoparia (Scotch Broom).....	10	50	macrophylla (Great-leaved Magnolia)....	25	2 50
tinctoria (Green Broom).....	15	1 50	tripetala (Umbrella Tree).....	25	2 50
Cinkgo biloba. See <i>Salisburia</i> .			Maple. See <i>Acer</i> .		
Gleditschia			Menispermum Canadense (Moonseed)....	40	4 00
horrida (Horrid Thorn)	15	1 00	Morus		
Japonica. From Japan	25	2 50	alba (White Mulberry)	20	2 00
triacanthos (Honey Locust)	10	40	nigra (Black Mulberry).....	20	2 00
Gymnocladus Canadensis (Ky. Coffee Tree)	10	50	Mulberry. See <i>Morus</i> .		
Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell)	25	2 50	Myrica		
Hamamelis			Californica (California Wax Myrtle)....	35	3 50
Virginica (Witch-hazel).....	25	2 50	cerifera (Candleberry Myrtle).....	15	1 00
Japonica (Japan Witch-hazel).....	25	2 50	rubra. From Japan	60	6 00
Hazel Nuts. See <i>Corylus</i> .			Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle).....	30	3 00
Hedera Helix (English, or Hardy Ivy)....	10	60	Negundo aceroides (Box Elder).....	10	40
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl. (Double Rose of Sharon).....	20	1 50	Nelumbium speciosum (Chinese Water Lily).....	25	2 50
Honey Locust. See <i>Gleditschia</i> .			Nuttallia cerasiformis (Nuttall's Shrub)..	40	4 00
Hydrangea arborescens (Tree Hydrangea). 25 2 50			Nyssa multiflora (Sour Gum Tree).....	10	50
Ilex polycarpa. A new tree from Japan. 1 00 12 00			Oaks. See <i>Quercus</i> .		
Ilex			Orœdaphne Californica (Cal. Laurel)	20	1 75
Aquifolium (European Holly).....	10	60	Osage Orange. See <i>Maclura</i> .		
glabra (Inkberry).....	15	1 50	Paliurus aculeata (Christ's Thorn)	10	40
opaca (American Holly).....	10	75	Paper Mulberry. See <i>Broussonetia</i> .		
verticillata (Deciduous Holly).....	10	75	Paulownia imperialis (Paulownia).....	15	1 25
Indigofera tinctoria (Indigo Tree).....	20	1 50	Platanus occidentalis (Buttonball, or Plane Tree)	10	50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Plum. See Prunus.			Sambucus		
Podocarpus macrophyllus. From Japan.	\$0 75	\$8 00	Canadensis (Common Elder).....	\$0 15	\$1 50
Poinciana Gilliesii (Crimson Thread-flw'r).	75		glauca (California Elder)	40	4 00
Populus alba (Abele Tree).....	20	2 00	racemosa (Scarlet-berried Elder).....	40	4 00
Prunus			Thunbergiana. From Japan	30	3 50
Americana (Wild Plum)	15	1 50	Sassafras officinale (Sassafras).....	15	1 00
Japonica (Japan Plum).....	40	4 00	Schinus molle (Pepper Tree of Cal.).....	15	1 25
Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel).....	10	1 00	Sophora		
maritima (Beach Plum)	15	1 25	Japonica (Japanese Sophora).....	10	75
mollis (Oregon Wild Cherry).....	50	5 00	“ pendula (Jap. Drooping Sophora).	15	1 00
Pennsylvanica (Wild Red Cherry).....	20	2 00	speciosa. From Arizona.....	15	1 50
serotina (Wild Black Cherry)	10	75	Sorbus. See Pyrus.		
Virginica (Choke Cherry).....	15	1 25	Spiræa		
Ptelea trifoliata (Hop Tree).....	20	1 50	ariæfolia (Tall California Spiræa).....	60	6 50
Pyrus			Douglasii (Douglas' Spiræa)	60	6 50
Americana (American Mountain Ash) ...	10	1 00	gigantea (Giant Meadow Sweet).....	75	
arbutifolia (Chokeberry).....	25	2 50	Staphylea pinnata (European Bladdernut).	15	1 25
Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)....	10	50	Sterculia platanifolia (Chinese Parasol)..	15	1 50
rivularis (Oregon Crab Tree).....	50	5 00	Stuartia monadelpha. From Japan.....	50	5 00
Quercus —Oaks. Only a few sorts this season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$6 per bus.			Styrax		
Rhamnus			Japonica (Japanese Shrub).....	25	2 50
Alaternus (Barren Privet).....	10	1 00	obassia. From Japan.....	50	5 00
catharticus (Buckthorn).....	10	75	Symphoricarpus vulgaris (Indian Currant)	30	3 00
Carolinus (Alder Buckthorn).....	15	1 00	Syringa		
Purshianus. From Washington.....	30	3 00	vulgaris (Lilac).....	10	1 00
Rhododendron			Japonica (Japan Lilac).....	1 25	16 00
Californicum (California Rose Bay)....	1 00	12 00	Taxodium distichum (Deciduous Cypress)..	10	75
Catawbiense. From North Carolina....	40	4 00	Tilia		
maximum (Great Laurel).....	50	6 00	Americana (American Linden)	10	75
Washingtonianum (Washington Rose Bay)	1 50		argentea (Silvery Linden).....	10	75
Rhus			Europæa (European Linden).....	10	75
aromatica (Fragrant Sumach).....	30	3 50	grandiflora (Large-leaved Linden).....	10	75
copallina (Dwarf Sumach)	10	75	Ulmus		
cotinus (Smoke Tree).....	25	2 50	campestris (Common Elm).....	15	1 00
glabra (Smooth Sumach).....	10	1 00	crassifolia (Texas Elm)	25	2 50
succedanea (Tallow Sumach).....	25	2 50	Americana (American Elm)	20	2 00
typhina (Staghorn Sumach).....	15	1 25	Montana (Large-leaved Elm).....	15	1 00
venenata (Poison Sumach).....	20	2 00	Ulex Europæa (Furze, Gorse or Whin)....	10	75
Ribes			Vaccinium		
bracteosum (California Black Currant)..	75	8 00	corymbosum (Swamp Blueberry).....	25	2 50
cereum (Fuchsia-flowered)	60	6 00	ovatum. From Washington.....	40	4 00
lacustre (Swamp Gooseberry)	60	6 00	ovalifolium (Oval-leaved).....	1 00	
sanguineum (Missouri Currant).....	30	3 50	Viburnum		
Robinia pseudacacia (Yellow Locust)....	10	40	acerifolium (Maple-leaved Arrow-wood) .	15	1 50
Rosa			cassinoides (Appalachian Tea Tree)	25	2 50
blanda (Early Wild Rose).....	10	1 00	dentatum (Arrow-wood).....	15	1 50
canina (Dog Rose). For stocks.....	10	35	Lantanoides (Wayfaring Tree)	10	75
Caroliniana (Swamp Rose).....	15	1 50	Lentago (Sweet Viburnum)	15	1 50
hybrida. Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40	4 00	nudum (Withe-rod)	15	1 50
lucida (Dwarf Wild Rose).....	30	3 00	odoratissimum. From Japan.....	50	5 00
rubiginosa (Sweetbrier).....	10	75	Opulus (Snowball).....	15	1 00
rugosa (Ramanas Japan Rose).....	20	2 00	prunifolium (Black Haw)	15	1 00
setigera (Prairie, or Climbing Rose)....	15	1 50	Tinus (Laurestinus).....	10	75
Rubus			Virgilia lutea. See Cladrastis tinctoria.		
leucodermis (White Raspberry).....	60	6 00	Vitex agnus-castus (Chaste Tree).....	10	1 00
spectabilis (Showy Raspberry)	1 00		Walnuts. See Juglans.		
vitifolius. From Washington.....	60	6 50	Wistaria		
Salisburia adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo).....	10	90	frutescens (American Wistaria).....	15	1 50
Salix			Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria)	35	3 50
alba (White Willow)	15	1 00	“ alba (White Wistaria).....	75	8 00
purpurea (Purple Osier)	15	1 00	Yellow Locust. See Robinia.		
viminalis (Osier).....	15	1 00	Zanthoxylon fraxineum (Toothache Tree).	20	2 00
			Zizyphus sativa (Cultivated Jujube).....	15	1 25



CENTAUREA ODORATA.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of

air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off." When the young plants are well out of the seedleaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. When the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. Treated in this way, the seedlings receive no check in growth, and require none of the extra care in watering or shading necessary with other methods.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in coldframes. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hb) and PERENNIALS (hp).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partially or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the midday sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, and watered very sparingly, until they are somewhat established in the new soil, when they may be removed to the light.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

Primula Sinensis.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use it is easily grown from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into 2 or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5 or 6-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower.

Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm; they should not be moved about often.

Cineraria.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil, with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued until the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphid and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a *cool* greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphid. This may easily be done with tobacco "stems," which can be had at slight cost; they can be burned on a shovel, or in a regular "fumigator," made for the purpose.

Calceolaria.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil, that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoon waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots 8 inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly, to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a *cool* greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

Pansy.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light is essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant in beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

Geraniums.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting room during the winter. Sow the seeds in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, into small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed.

Petunias.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover seeds very slightly with a little sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand and replace slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce strong, stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently, that the tiny seedlings may not be displaced. Later the larger plants may be transplanted from seed boxes into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, care should be taken to preserve every plant until the blossoms appear.



NASTURTIUMS.

Explanation of the Flower Seed Catalogue.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and, instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the various characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardness, etc.

The **first column** gives the NUMBER, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the BOTANICAL NAME, in Roman characters, and the following additional information :

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants : these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double-flowered.

The **third column** presents in figures the COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late*-flowering sorts. Thus :

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 designates *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 designates *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the DURATION OR CHARACTER, and HARDINESS.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P represents *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E represents *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S represents *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g represents *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu " *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

.... designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way :

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border. hh represents *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames. t represents *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the COLOR in full, except as abbreviated below :

ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. " black	car. " carmine	ptd. " painted	spot. " spotted.
br. " brown	cr. " crimson	pur. " purple	stri. " striped.
tri. " tricolor	sul. " sulphur	var. " variegated	ver. " vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation : *trai.* signifies *trailing* ; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.

FLOWER SEEDS.

☞ For Seeds of Running Vines, Gourds, Everlastings and Ornamental Grasses, see end of Flower Seeds.

☞ Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

☞ See explanation of figures and signs, on page 80.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2065	Abronia umbellata.....	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	} Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
2066	—grandiflora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2067	arenaria.....	.....	.....	yel.	.....	5
2078	Abutilon compactum "Fireball"...	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	} Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2079	Edouard Lagueillon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2081	Darwini.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2082	Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	25
2085	Acacia dealbata.....	1	yel.	6	10	} Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches, and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a very charming, floriferous and fragrant shrub. The seeds should be soaked in hot water before sowing, then planted in sandy peat in a temperature of 55° to 60°, and potted off when large enough.
2086	armata.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2087	decurrens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2088	Farnesiana.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5
2089	lophantha.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
2090	melanoxylon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2091	cyanophylla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2092	mollissima floribunda.....	.....	.....	.....	7	25
2094	myrtifolia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2104	Fine Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
2107	Acanthus mollis.....	3	hP	white	3	5	} The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	spinousus.....	2	.....	pur.	.....	5
2110	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)	blue	4	5	} Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2112	pyramidatum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2114	Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
2116	Adenophora liliifolia.....	2 3	l. blue	10	} Elegant hardy border perennial; fragrant.
2120	Adonis autumnalis....per oz., 25c.	hA	scar.	1	5	} Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	æstivalis....." 25c.	1	.....	erim.	.....	5
2122	vernalis.....	.....	hP	yel.	1½	5
2124	Agapanthus umbellatus.....	tP	blue	1	10	} African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2126	Agathæa cœlestis.....	1½	10	} "Blue Daisy." For winter blooming. Cult. same as for Cineraria.
2129	Ageratum conspicuum.....	2 3	ftP	white	1	5	} Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perillas and Dwarf Amaranths. "Little Dorrit" is a lovely azure blue, very floriferous and fine for bedding. "Swanley Blue" is a fine new large-flowered variety.
2130	Lasseauxi.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
2132	Mexicanum....per oz., 40c.	.....	hbA	blue	1½	5
2135	—album....." 50c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2138	—Dwarf Blue....." 60c.	.....	.....	blue	¾	5
2140	—Dwarf White....." 60c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2141	—Little Dorrit....." 75c.	.....	.....	blue	.....	10
2142	—Swanley Blue....." 75c.	.....	.....	.....	1	10
2143	—Mixed....." 40c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
2144	Agrosterma Cœli-Rosa (Rose of Heaven).....	.....	hA	rose	.....	5
2145	—alba.....	white	5	} The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering and easily grown. It is fine for beds. The Rose Campion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
2146	coronaria (Rose Campion).....	.....	thP	rose	.....	5
2146a	—Dark Blood Red.....	.....	.....	d. red	.....	5
2147	—White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2147a	—Mixed.....per oz., 40c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
2147b	Flos Jovis.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora.....	1 3	hbA	scar.	2	5	
2149	—alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2150	linifolia.....	scar.	1½	5	} Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
2153	myrtifolia.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	5
2155	Warszewiczii.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
2148	Althæa rosea.....	} See Hollyhock.
2157	Ailströmeria pulchella.....	1 2	gP	yel.&r.	3	10	} 2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10



BARTONIA AUREA. See page 86.



ALONSOA WARSZEWICZII. See page 81.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM. See page 81



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. See page 86.



AGROSTEMMA CELI-ROSA.
See page 81.



AQUILEGIA OERULEA.
See page 83.



ANEMONE CORONARIA, SINGLE CAEN. See page 83.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2159	Alyssum maritimum . . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edgings. "Thorburn's Bouquet" is a very dwarf and compact new sort, of the neatest habit; most suitable for borders or pots.
2160	—compactum, Dwarf " " 50c.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
2161	—Thorburn's Bouquet.....	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	10
2162	—"Little Gem".....	...	...	...	trai.	5
2163	—procumbens, "White Carpet".....	...	...	...	...	10
2164	saxatile compactum..per oz., 60c.	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argenteum..... " 60c.	1 3	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
2167	* Amarantus Abyssinicus	2 3	tA	d. red	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants. Of very easy culture, doing best in rich, loamy soil. For best results, sow in hotbed in April and transplant to the open at end of May.
2168	*bicolor ruber.....	...	...	red	2	5
2169	*eruentus (Prince's Feather)....	...	...	d. red	3	5
2170	*caudatus, "Love-Lies-Bleeding".....	...	...	...	...	5
2170a	*coleifolius.....	...	...	...	...	10
2171	*Henderi.....	...	...	cr. & y.	4	5
2172	*melancholicus ruber.....	...	...	red	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5
2173	*salicifolius.....	...	...	pur.	...	5
2176	*sanguineus nanus.....	...	...	scar.	...	5
2178	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat).....	...	...	mixed	diff.	5
2179	*—giganteus.....	...	...	...	6	5
2180	*—splendens.....	...	...	...	3	5
2182	*atropurpureus.....	...	...	dk. & p.	2	5
2183	*Fine Mixed.....per oz., 20c.	...	...	mixed	...	5
Collection of Amarantus , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts.....						50	
Amethyst							See Browallia.
2186	Anagallis , in variety.....	1 3	hhA	5	Plant in sunny situation.
2190	Anchusa capensis	2	...	pur.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.
2192	Barrelieri.....	...	hP	d. blue	2	25	
2194	Anemone coronaria , Single Caen..	1	...	mixed	5	Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2198 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting. No. 2194 is the beautiful Caen strain of single Windflowers. See cut, p. 82.
2195	—"St. Brigid" Poppy-flowered...	...	...	...	....	10
2196	Japonica rosea.....	3	...	rose	....	10
2198	—alba, "Honorine Jobert".....	...	...	white	....	25
2206	sylvestris.....	...	...	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
2210	Angelonia grandiflora	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots. See Snapdragon.
Antirrhinum							
Aquilegia (Columbine) —							
2212	caryophylloides.....	1 3	hP	strip.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. 2216 is the Rocky mountain blue Columbine, a most beautiful species. No. 2218 is a most beautiful new strain of hybrids of the scarlet and blue sorts. No. 2221 is a very handsome and quite distinct variety.
2214	chrysantha.....	...	...	yel.	3	10
2216	cœrulea.....	...	...	blue	....	25
2217	flabellata nana alba.....	...	...	white	1	10
2218	Hybrids Canadensis and Blue sorts	...	...	mixed	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25
2219	Hybrids and species mixed.....	...	...	....	....	25
2220	truncata (splendid).....	...	...	sc. & y.	1	10
2221	Skinneri.....	...	...	sc. & gr.	...	25
2222	vulgaris Double White.....	...	...	white	2	5
2224	—Double Mixed.....	...	...	mixed	....	5
2225	—Single Mixed.....	...	...	....	....	5
Collection of Aquilegia , including 12 choice varieties.....						50	
2228	Arabis alpina	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	"Rock Cress." Hardy perennial trailer; fine for rockeries.
2230	Aralia Sieboldii	2	hhP	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrubs. No. 2232 is the "Angelica Tree."
2231	cordata.....	...	...	....	....	10
2232	spinosa.....	...	...	....	8	10
2235	Argemone grandiflora .per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	2	5	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2236	—lutea..... " 40c.	...	...	yel.	....	5
2238	Arnebia cornuta	3	hhA	1	25	Rich yellow-maroon.
2240	Asclepias Cornuti	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2242	Curassavica.....	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallowwort; free bloomer.
2248	incarnata.....	2	hP	rose p.	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2250	Asperula setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rockwork.
2252	odorata (Woodruff).....	...	hP	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
Asters, Chrysanthemum-flow'd—							
2256	—Half Dwarf White.....	3	hhA	1	10	(Callistephus.) The common name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the
2257	——"Scarlet".....	...	...	scar.	....	10
2258	——"Scarlet and White".....	...	...	sc. & w.	....	10
2259	——"Lilac".....	...	...	lilac	....	10
2260	——"Lilac, White border".....	...	...	li. & w.	....	10
2265	——"Rose".....	...	...	rose	....	10
2268	——"Mixed".....	...	...	mixed	....	10
2270	Truffaut's Peony Perfection—	...	...	....	....	10
2270	Snow White.....	...	...	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10



POMPON ASTER.



NEEDLE ASTER.



PEONY-FLOWERED ASTER.

For descriptions of varieties and collections of Asters, see page 85.



CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.



JAPANESE TASSEL ASTER.



DWARF ASTER.



IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER.



COMET ASTER.



CROWN ASTER.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
Asters, Truffaut's Perfection, con.					cts.	
2271 —Crimson.....	3	hhA	crim.	1½	10	choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly-formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture. For cutting and bunching, the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large, incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Japanese Tassel</i> Aster is a very distinct new variety, with long, wavy petals and flowers of immense size. The <i>Lady Aster</i> is of most graceful habit, with light green distinct foliage. It is extremely floriferous. The <i>Ostrich Plume</i> is a magnificent pure white new variety, in style of the <i>Giant Comet</i> . In this latitude Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when 3 or 4 inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May, but bloom quite late. They can also be well grown in pots; use fine and rich soil, and water well.
2272 —Rose.....			pink		10	
2273 —Scarlet.....			d. red		10	
2275 —Black Blue.....			blue		10	
2276 —Rose and White Striped.....			striped		10	
2278 —Light Blue.....			l. blue		10	
2279 —Mixed.....			mixed		10	
2287 Victoria, White.....			white		10	
2289 —Rose.....			rose		10	
2290 —Peach Blossom.....			pink		10	
2291 —Light Violet.....			violet		10	
2292 —Dark Scarlet.....			d. scar.		10	
2294 —Mixed.....			mixed		10	
2295 Shakespeare, White.....			white		10	
2296 —Crimson.....			crim.		10	
2297 —Dark Blue.....			d. blue		10	
2298 —Mixed.....			mixed		10	
2299 Comet, Rose.....			rose		10	
2300 —Carmine.....			car.		10	
2301 —Peach Blossom.....			rose		10	
2308 —Rose and White.....			ro. & w.		10	
2309 —Light Blue.....			l. blue		10	
2309a —Snow White.....			white		10	
2310 —Mixed.....			mixed		10	
2311 —Giant White.....			white		10	
2311a —Rose.....			rose		10	
2312 —Azure Blue.....			l. blue		10	
2312a —Mixed.....			mixed		10	
2313 Imbricated Pompon White.....			white		10	
2315 —Dark Purple.....			purple		10	
2316 —Blood Red.....			d. red		10	
2318 —Mixed.....			mixed		10	
2320 Queen of the Market, White.....			white		10	
2321 —Crimson.....			crim.		10	
2322 —Rose.....			rose		10	
2323 —Dark Blue.....			d. blue		10	
2324 —Mixed.....			mixed		10	
2325 Lady Aster, "Lady-in-White.".....			white		10	
2326 —Rose.....			rose		10	
2327 Triumph, Dark Scarlet.....			d. scar.	1	10	
2328 Jewel, Apple Blossom.....			l. pink	1½	10	
2329 —Dark Blue.....			d. blue		10	
2330 —Mixed.....			mixed		10	
2331 Ostrich Plume, White.....			white		10	
2334 Japanese Tassel.....			rose		10	
2335 Mignon.....			white		10	
2336 Snowball.....					25	
2337 Mixed Semple's Branching.....			mixed		10	
2337a —Vick's Branching.....					10	
2338 —Washington.....					10	
2339 —Victoria Needle.....				1	10	
2340 —Giant Emperor.....				1½	10	
2340a —Crown.....					5	
2341 —Queen.....				1	10	
2342 —Single Annual.....				1-2	10	
2343 —Perennial.....		hP			10	

COLLECTIONS.

We invite careful attention to the collections offered below. These are put up in Germany, and contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection the colors are separate; for instance, the collection of 24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection contains 24 separate and distinct colors or varieties of the class.

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

24 Victoria Prize.....	\$1 50	12 Giant Comet.....	\$1 00
18 " ".....	1 25	8 " ".....	75
12 " ".....	90	6 " ".....	60
6 " ".....	50	12 Large Rose-flowered.....	75
24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection.....	1 25	6 " ".....	45
18 " ".....	1 00	8 Giant Emperor.....	1 00
12 " ".....	75	6 Queen.....	45
6 " ".....	45	6 Mignon.....	50
6 Princess (new).....	75	6 Lilliput.....	40
18 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered.....	1 00	12 Imbricated Pompon.....	90
12 " ".....	75	6 " ".....	50
6 " ".....	50	6 White-centered Crown.....	50
12 Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet.....	75	6 Ball or Jewell.....	50
8 " ".....	50	6 Goliath.....	45
6 " ".....	40	6 Washington.....	50

☞ For Asters by weight, see page 7.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>								
2346	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	trai.	10	Resembling Alyssum in character; fine for rockwork or bedding.	
2347	Græca	1 3	....	....	....	10
2348	Leichtlinii (rosy carmine) .....	....	....	car.	....	25
2349	Auricula , finest	1	mixed	1/2	25	(Primula auricula.) Beautiful shades of color.	
2350	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	....	2	25	
Balsam Apple and Pear							25	Seeds from finest varieties.
Balsams—								
2352	Double White.....per oz., \$1.00	hhA	white	10	(Impatiens.) These are magnificent and popular summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. The collections of Camellia-flowered and Rose-flowered are exceedingly fine. Sow in the open ground in May.	
2354	—Peach Blossom... “ 1.00	....	....	pink	....	10
2355	—Carmine .....	....	....	car.	....	10
2356	—Lavender .....	....	....	lav.	....	10
2361	—Rose .....	....	....	rose	....	10
2362	—Bright Scarlet... “ 1.00	....	....	scar.	....	10
2365	—Red, Spotted White “ 1.00	....	....	spot.	....	10
2380	—White, Sp't'd Sc'l't “ 1.00	....	....	....	....	10
2381	—Dark Blood Red.. “ 1.00	....	....	d. red	....	10
2398	—Pale Yellow..... “ 1.00	....	....	yel.	....	10
2400	—Camellia-fl'd White “ 1.00	....	....	white	....	10
2401	—Mixed..... “ 75	....	....	mixed	....	10
2402	—Finest Mixed .....	....	....	....	....	10
2403	—Common Mixed.. “ 40	....	....	....	....	5
Collections of Balsams, including—								
6 vars. Improved Camellia-flow'd.							65	
12 “ Double Rose-flowered.....							65	
6 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “							35	
Balloon Vine								See page 113.
Banana								See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
2418	Baptisia australis	hP	blue	5	(False Indigo.) It has beautiful light blue flowers.	
2419	leucantha.....	1 3	....	l. yel.	1-2	5	
2420	Bartonia aurea	hA	yel.	3	5	Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.	
2421	—nana.....	....	....	....	1 1/2	5
*Beet—								
2422	Brazilian, G'd'n-veined, per oz., 20c.	5	Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.	
2423	*—Scarlet-veined .....	....	....	....	....	5
2424	*—Crimson-veined... “ 20c.	....	....	....	....	5
2425	*Chilian Scarlet-rib'd.. “ 20c.	....	....	....	....	5
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed..... “ 20c.	....	....	....	....	5
2427	*Victoria..... “ 20c.	....	....	....	....	5
2428	*Dracæna-leaved..... “ 20c.	....	....	....	....	5
2434	Begonia , Single Tuberos-rooted..	....	gP	mixed	....	25
2435	Double Tuberos-rooted .....	....	....	....	....	75
2438	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved	1	25	Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2439 and 2440 are very free-flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 2446 has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edging.	
2439	semperflorens .....	....	....	rose	....	25
2440	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	25
2442	—Vernon, red, for borders.....	....	....	red	....	25
2443	—“Bijou,” bright scarlet (new)	....	....	scar.	1/2	25
2446	—fol. aureis, yellow-leaved.....	....	....	....	1	25
Collections of Begonias, including—								
12 vars. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs							\$1 75	
6 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “							1 00	
Bellis perennis								See Daisy.
2448	Bidens atrosanguinea	2 3	hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the Calliopsis.	
2450	Blue Bottle							See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
2452	* Bocconia Japonica	tP	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage.	
2453	Bouvardia Jacquini	gP	scar.	2	25	Handsome greenhouse evergreen.	
2454	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	(Swan River Daisy.) For edging. Should be started in hotbed.	
2456	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
2458	—Mixed .....	....	....	mixed	....	5
2460	Browallia elata	2	gA	blue	2	10	(Amethyst.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting. 2466 has large, lovely flowers, some white, some pale blue.	
2461	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	10
2464	—Mixed .....	....	....	mixed	....	10
2466	Ræzlii (fine for pots).....	....	....	white	....	25
2467	speciosa major .....	....	gP	blue	....	25
2468	Bupthalmum cordifolium	hP	yel.	1	5	Very ornamental hardy perennial.	
2470	Cacalia coccinea	hA	scar.	2	5	(Tassel Flower.) Very pretty annuals; easily grown.	
2471	lutea.....	....	....	orange	....	5
2472	Mixed .....	....	....	mixed	....	5
2473	Cactus, Mixed	hhP	vars.	25	Start in greenhouse in moist sand.	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2474	<i>Calandrinia discolor</i> .. per oz., 50c.	2 3	hA	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	<i>speciosa</i> .. " 30c.	...	...	pur.	$\frac{1}{4}$	5
2480	<i>umbellata</i> .. " ..	...	hhP	violet	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
Calceolaria hybrida —							
2482	Large-flowered, self-colored	gP	mixed	2	25	Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions are given on page 79.
2484	—Tigered, or Spotted.....	...	...	...	...	25
2486	—Dwarf Tigered .....	...	...	...	1	25
2488	—Tigered and Self-col'r'd, Mixed .....	...	...	...	2	25
2490	<i>rugosa</i> (shrubby).....	...	...	...	1	50
2491	<i>Calceolaria pinnata</i>	hA	yel.	...	10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	<i>scabiosæfolia</i>.....	...	...	...	...	5
Calendula —							
2493	<i>officinalis</i> , double... per oz., 25c.	orange	...	5	(Pot Marigolds.) Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals; very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered, double sort.
2494	—grand sulphurea " 40c.	...	...	yel.	...	5
2497	—Nankeen " 25c.	...	...	...	...	5
2499	—Meteor..... " 25c.	...	...	...	...	5
2500	—Prince of Orange " 25c.	...	...	...	...	5
2502	—La Reine..... " 40c.	...	...	...	...	5
2504	<i>suffruticosa</i> " 40c.	...	...	...	...	5
2505	<i>pluvialis</i> " 25c.	...	...	white	...	5
2506	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i> " 40c.	...	...	...	...	5
2507	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>	3	gP	...	1½	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	<i>Calliopsis marmorata</i> oz., 30c.	...	hA	r. & y.	...	5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> and <i>C. grandiflora</i> are fine for cutting. 2517 has very large flowers in great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown.
2510	<i>cardaminifolia</i>.....	...	...	...	...	5
2514	<i>Drummondii</i> per oz., 30c.	...	...	y. & br.	1	5
2515	<i>elegans picta</i> " 30c.	2 3	...	...	2	5
2515a	<i>grandiflora</i>.....	...	hP	yel.	...	10
2516	<i>lanceolata</i> per oz., \$1	...	...	...	1	10
2517	—"California Sunbeams".....	...	...	mixed	...	10
2518	<i>trichosperma</i>	2	hB	yel.	3	10	
2519	Mixed..... per oz., 30c.	...	hA	...	2	5	
Collection of <i>Calliopsis</i> , including 8 vars. choicest sorts							35
2520	<i>Callirrhoe involucrata</i>	1 3	hP	c. & w.	traï.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	<i>pedata</i> per oz., 50c.	...	hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	<i>Camellia Japonica</i> ... per oz., 25c.	...	gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	1	hP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	(Canterbury Bells.) One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively. <i>C. macrostyla</i> has large, lovely violet flowers. <i>C. persicifolia</i> , Blue and White, are splendid perennials, with superb, large flowers. A fine effect is produced by planting the blue and white varieties together. The dwarf varieties are excellent for rockeries or the fronts of borders. They prefer rich, sandy soil with good drainage.
2531	—alba.....	...	...	white	...	5
2532	—Mixed.....	1 3	...	mixed	...	5	
2533	Medium Blue.....	...	thB	blue	2	5	
2534	—White.....	...	...	white	...	5
2535	—Rose.....	...	...	rose	...	5
2536	—Mixed.....	2 3	...	mixed	...	5	
2537	—Double Blue.....	...	...	blue	...	10
2538	—White.....	...	...	white	...	10
2539	—Rose.....	...	...	rose	...	10
2540	—Mixed.....	...	...	mixed	...	10
2541	—calycanthemata.....	...	hB	blue	...	5	
2542	—alba.....	...	...	white	...	5
2542a	—Mixed.....	...	...	mixed	...	5
2543	—Double and Single Prize Mixed .....	...	...	...	...	10
2543a	<i>macrostyla</i>	3	hA	violet	...	5	
2544	<i>nobilis alba</i>.....	...	hB	white	3	10
2544a	<i>persicifolia grandiflora</i> , Blue.....	...	hP	blue	...	25	
2544b	" " White.....	...	...	white	...	25
2545	<i>pyramidalis</i> .....	...	thhP	blue	4	5
2546	—alba.....	...	...	white	...	5
2546a	<i>rotundifolia</i> (Scotch Blue-Bell) .....	...	...	blue	1	10
2546b	<i>Vidalii</i>.....	...	gP	white	2	10
Collection of <i>Campanulas</i> , including 12 vars. choicest sorts.....							60
Candytuft —							
2547	<i>Iberis affinis</i> , Dwarf.....	1 2	hA	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varieties, for floral work, for which
2548	—amara..... per oz., 25c.	...	...	...	1	5
2549	—coronaria, Rocket..... 25c.	...	...	...	...	5
2550	—"Empress"..... 60c.	...	...	...	...	5
2551	—"Little Prince".....	...	...	...	...	10
2553	—odorata..... per oz., 25c.	...	...	...	...	5
2555	—umbellata..... " 25c.	...	...	pur.	...	5
2557	—carnea..... " 40c.	...	...	flesh	...	5
2559	—Dunnettii..... " 25c.	...	...	d. cr.	...	5
2561	—lilacina..... " 25c.	...	...	lilac	...	5
2563	—carminea..... " 40c.	...	...	car.	...	5



CALCEOLARIA.
See page 87.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. See page 90.



CALLIRRHÖE PEDATA.
See page 87.



DOUBLE BALSAM.
See page 86.



CALLIOPSIS ELEGANS PICTA.
See page 87.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
Candytuft, continued—							
2565	Iberis umbellata, Dwarf Hybrid..	1 2	hA	mixed	1	5	they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed. No. 2551 is a fine new variety, very effective for groups, borders or pots.
2567	—Mixed Annual.....	25c.	....	....	....	5
2569	—sempervirens.....	....	hP	white	....	5
2570	—Gibraltarica.....	....	....	pink	....	10
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 vars. choicest sorts.....						30	
2571	*Canna, Dark-leaved... per oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas, or Indian Shot, are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses.
2572	*Green-leaved..... " 20c.	....	....	....	....	5
2573	*Queen Charlotte.....	....	sc.&yel.	....	....	10
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed per oz., 75c.	....	....	mixed	3½	10
2590	Cannabis gigantea.... " 20c.	hhA	10	5	(Giant Hemp.) For backs of borders.
Canterbury Bells.....							
2594	Carduus Benedictus.....	2	hA	yel.	2	5	See Campanula. (Blessed Thistle.) Pretty.
Carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus)							
2597	Margaret, White.....	2 3	thhP	white	1½	10	Saved from the finest collections of Germany and France. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer or more desirable. Are very fragrant, and present great diversity and brilliancy of coloring. The culture of seedlings is very interesting. The half dwarf "Margaret" is especially adapted for outdoor culture, flowering in five months from time of sowing, and is remarkable for the richness and profusion of its flowers, as well as for its vigorous growth. It is also suitable for pot-culture, flowering the first season from seed. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations, Provence, France.
2598	" Yellow.....	....	....	yel.	....	25
2599	" Tall Mixed... oz., \$1.50	....	....	mixed	2	10
2599a	" Hf. Dwf. Mxd." \$1 75	....	....	....	1½	10
2600	" Very Dwarf Mixed.....	....	....	....	1	10
2604	" Giant, Mixed.....	....	....	....	....	25
2608	Chabaud Perpetual, Mixed.....	....	....	....	1½	25
2610	Dwarf Perpetual (à tige de fer) ..	....	hhP	....	1	50
2611	Comtesse de Paris. Very dwarf; yellow; comes true from seed..	....	....	yel.	....	50
2612	Mme. B. Chabaud. A superb novelty of the Perpetual class. Yellow background, shading to salmon and bright cherry red..	....	thhP	....	....	50
2613	Giant Perpetual, Pure White.....	....	....	white	1½	50
2615	" " Yellow.....	....	....	yel.	....	50
2616	" " Fine Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	....	50
2617	Rose-leaved.....	....	hhP	....	2	50
2618	Red Grenadine, Double.....	....	....	red	....	25
2619	Early Dwarf Vienna... oz., \$1.25	2	....	mixed	1	10
2620	Fine Double.....	2 3	....	....	2	10
2624	Common Double..... per oz., \$1	....	....	....	....	5
2625	Ordinary Mixed..... " 50c.	....	....	....	....	5
Choice Collections, including—						\$3 00	
50 vars. Carnation and Picotee.						1 75	
25 " " " " "						1 25	
18 " " " " "						1 00	
12 " " " " "						50	
6 " " " " "						50	
2630	Castilleia indivisa.....	thhP	b. red	1½	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
Castor Oil Plant.....							
See Ricinus.							
2631	Catananche alba.....	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
2632	cœrulea.....	....	thP	blue	....	5
Catchfly.....							
See Silene.							
2636	Cedronella cana.....	hP	pur.	3	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
2637	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)....	3	tA	claret	5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants. Nos. 2640 and 2641 produce very large plumes, which are curved and curled in resemblance of an ostrich feather. They sometimes do not attain to full perfection till late in the autumn.
2638	Golden Feathered.....	....	....	yel.	....	10
2639	Crimson Feathered.....	2	....	crim.	....	10
2639a	Thompson's Superb Feathered....	....	....	....	....	10
2639b	Red, scarlet-tipped; fine; new.....	....	....	r. & sc.	....	10
2640	Ostrich Feather Crimson.....	....	....	crim.	....	10
2641	—Orange.....	....	....	orange	....	10
Celosia cristata.....							
See Cockscomb.							
2648	Centaurea Americana... oz., 40c.	3	hA	pur.	3	5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2652 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edging of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature Cornflower; very fine for
2650	*candidissima..... 1,000 seeds, \$1	....	hhP	white	1	10
2651	*Clementi..... " 50c.	2 3	....	....	....	10
2652	*gymnocarpa..... per oz., 80c.	3	....	....	....	10
2653	macrocephala.....	....	hP	yel.	3	10
2654	odorata Chameleon.....	2	....	var.	....	10
2655	—Margaritæ.....	....	....	white	....	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Foot	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
Centaurea, continued—								
2656	Cyanus (Cornflower), per oz., 30c.	2	hA	blue	1½	5	} pots and edgings. "Chameleon" and "Margaritæ" are superb new sorts, with very large and fragrant flowers; fine for cutting. The others are showy plants when in bloom. For other Centaureas, see Sweet Sultan.	
2657	—Emperor William... 30c.	...	...	...	...	5	
2658	—Victoria Dwarf Compact.....	...	...	...	¾	10	
2658a	—nana compacta hybrida; fine for pots and edging.....	...	...	mixed	...	10	
2659	—Mixed.....per oz., 25c.	...	...	...	1½	5	
2660	—Double Mixed.....	...	...	...	...	5	
Collection of Centaurea, including 6 vars. <i>C. Cyanus</i> (Cornflower)..							30	
2661	Centaureidium Drummondii.....	...	...	yel.	...	5	Pretty little Composite.
Centranthus—								
2663	—macrocephalus.....per oz., 30c.	1	3	red	1	5	} Very pretty free-flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.	
2665	—albus..... " 30c.	...	...	white	...	5	
2668	—nanus..... " 30c.	...	...	red	½	5	
2669	—Mixed..... " 30c.	...	...	mixed	1	5	
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2	3	thP	white	tra.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673	Cerinthe retorta.....per oz., 40c.	hA	yel.	1½	5	Valuable for bees.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	pur.	2	5	} Very pretty; bright color.	
2676	—hybrida, Mixed....per oz., 50c.	...	...	mixed	...	5	
2685	Chorizema varium	1	3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
Christmas Rose								See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
Chrysanthemum, Annual—								
2690	—coronaria, Double White.....	2	3	hA	white	1½	5	} The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant. <i>C. tricolor</i> "Golden Feather" has yellow foliage and white and red flowers. No. 2706 is a choice mixture of the splendid new yellow foliage double sorts. These annual Chrysanthemums should not be confounded with the large flowered, show sorts of the florists, which are <i>perennial</i> .
2693	—Yellow.....per oz., 40c.	...	...	...	yel.	...	5
2694	—sulphureum..... " 40c.	...	...	...	sul.	...	5
2694a	—imbriatum, Double.....	...	...	...	mixed	...	10
2695	—Mixed.....per oz., 40c.	...	...	...	...	...	5
2696	—tricolor, White..... " 40c.	...	...	...	white	...	5
2697	—Yellow..... " 40c.	...	...	...	yel.	...	5
2698	—Scarlet..... " 40c.	...	...	...	d. scar.	...	5
2698a	—Golden Feather.... " 50c.	...	...	...	w. & r.	...	5
2699	—Eclipse..... " 50c.	...	...	...	br. & y.	1	5
2700	—Burridgeanum..... " 40c.	...	...	...	w. & r.	...	5
2702	—Mixed..... " 40c.	...	...	...	mixed	...	5
2703	—Double Golden..... " 60c.	...	...	...	yel.	...	5
2703a	—White.....	...	...	...	white	...	5
2704	—Mixed.....per oz., 75c.	...	...	...	mixed	...	5
2706	—Golden-leaved sorts, Mixed..	...	...	...	...	...	25
2710	—Hybrid Double Mixed.....	...	...	...	...	...	5
2717	—multicaule (fine bedder).....	...	...	...	yel.	¼	5
2718	—indorum, Double.....	...	...	...	white	1	10
2721	—frutescens (Paris Daisy).....	...	...	...	...	...	10
Choice Collections including—								For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or "Marguerite."
12 vars. Chrysanthemum, Annual							50	
6 " " " "							35	
Chrysanthemum, Perennial—								
2730	—Indicum grandiflorum.....	3	hP	mixed	3	10	} These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows, that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.	
2731	—Japonicum.....	...	...	...	...	10	
2732	—From finest flowers.....	...	...	...	...	25	
2733	—Pompon.....	...	...	...	1½	10	
Cineraria hybrida—								
2735	—White.....	1	tgP	white	2	25	} Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants: very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See a special note on page 79.	
2737	—Azure Blue.....	...	...	blue	...	25	
2738	—Crimson, Large-flowered.....	...	...	crim.	...	25	
2739	—Blood Red, Large-flowered.....	...	...	d. red	...	25	
2739a	—Splendid Mixed.....	...	...	mixed	...	25	
2741	—Large-flowered Half Dwarf..	...	...	...	1	25	
2745	—Prize.....	...	...	...	2	50	
2750	—Double.....	2	...	...	...	75	
2753	Cineraria maritima ... per oz., 40c.	...	hhP	yel.	...	5	} <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."	
2755	—candidissima..... " 50c.	...	...	...	...	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
Clarkia—							
2758	elegans rosea..... per oz.,	30c.	2 3	hA	rose	1½	Very pretty, free-flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful for edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2758a	—Double.....	40c.	.....	.....	.....	5
2758b	—alba, Double.....	40c.	.....	.....	white	5
2759	—Mixed.....	30c.	.....	.....	mixed	5
2762	—Double.....	30c.	.....	.....	.....	5
2763	pulchella rosea.....	30c.	.....	.....	rose	5
2764	—Double.....	40c.	.....	.....	.....	5
2765	—alba.....	40c.	.....	.....	white	5
2766	—marginata.....	40c.	.....	.....	bord.	5
2768	—White Tom Thumb.....	40c.	.....	.....	white	¾
2777	—Mixed.....	30c.	.....	.....	mixed	1½
2779	Clary, Purple-top.....	25c.	1 2	pur.	2	(Salvia Horninum.) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top.....	25c.	.....	.....	red	5
2780	White-top.....	.....	.....	.....	white	1½
2783	Cleome pungens.....	1 3	tB	pink	2	Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.
2784	speciosa.....	.....	.....	hA	pur.	.....
2785	Clianthus Dampieri.....	1 2	gS	scar.	3	Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing.
2790	punicus.....	.....	.....	.....	crim.	6
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella..	2	hA	tri.	½	Very pretty for edgings.
Cobæa scandens.....							
Cockscomb—							
2794	Empress, Dwarf Crimson.....	2 3	crim.	¾	(Celosia cristata.) If transplanted into rich soil at the time they show a disposition to form, the combs will be much larger. Fine for borders. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house. "All-aglow" has very large, fiery scarlet combs.
2797	President Thiers (very dwarf)....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2798	All-aglow (new).....	.....	.....	.....	scar.	25
2799	Queen of Dwarfs.....	.....	.....	.....	rose	10
2800	Glasgow Prize.....	.....	.....	.....	crim.	1
2802	Dwarf Large Crimson (new; splendid).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½
2803	Dwarf Fiery Scarlet (new; splendid).....	.....	.....	.....	scar.	10
2813	Japan Crimson.....	.....	2 3	.....	crim.	3
2823	Mixed..... per oz., \$1	.....	2 3	.....	mixed	2
2828	Coffea Arabica.....	gS	white	5		Coffee Tree. Very ornamental. White flowers, scarlet berries.
2833	*Coleus (Fine hybrids).....	gP	2	Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
Choice Collections, including—		.....	.....	.....	.....	25
12 varieties.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 25
6 ".....		.....	.....	.....	.....	75
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia. per oz.,	50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored, and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
2838	bicolor.....	25c.	1 2	.....	p. & w.	1½
2839	—alba.....	30c.	.....	.....	white	5
2840	candidissima.....	30c.	2	.....	.....	1
2843	grandiflora.....	30c.	.....	.....	blue	5
2845	multicolor.....	25c.	.....	.....	w. & ro.	5
2847	—marmorata.....	25c.	2 3	.....	.....	5
2850	verna.....	40c.	1 3	.....	bl. & p.	½
2852	Mixed.....	25c.	.....	.....	mixed	2
2854	Collomia coccinea.....	25c.	2 3	.....	s. & y.	5
2856	grandiflora.....	25c.	.....	.....	yel.	5
Columbine.....							
2862	Commelyna cælestis.....	1	hhP	blue	1	Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba.....	.....	.....	.....	white	5
2868	*—variegata.....	.....	.....	.....	var.	2
2870	Convolvulus tricolor. per oz.,	25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time. For climbing sorts, see end of Flower Seeds, "Vines and Climbers."
2872	—White.....	25c.	.....	.....	white	5
2875	—unicaulis.....	25c.	.....	.....	pur.	5
2876	—Crimson-violet.....	25c.	.....	.....	crim.	5
2877	—Rose.....	25c.	.....	.....	rose	5
2878	—Mixed.....	25c.	.....	.....	mixed	5
Choice Collection, including—		.....	.....	.....	.....	35
8 vars. Convolvulus minor.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2880	*Cordylina australis.....	3	gS	white	3	Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decorations.
2882	*indivisa lineata.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Coreopsis.....							
Cornflower.....							
							See Calliopsis.
							See Centaurea Cyanus.



CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."
See page 89.



CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM.
See page 93.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.
See page 94.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.
See page 95.



SINGLE DAHLIA.
See page 93.



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.
See page 91.



CENTAUREA CYANUS.
See page 90.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.
See page 95.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2884	<i>Corydalis nobilis</i>	2 3	hP	yel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	Beautiful hardy perennial.
2885	<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
Cosmos, Large-flowered—							
2886	Giant Fancy White.....	2 3	white	3	15	The Cosmos has been so much improved in recent years that it is now one of our finest and most popular autumn-blooming flowers. Start the seeds early inside and transplant to open ground in May. The "Giant Fancy" strain produces flowers of immense size, often over 5 inches across, and in great diversity of form and coloring. "Tints of Dawn" are white ground, flushed pink, and exquisitely beautiful. The "Marguerite" has deeply and irregularly fringed petals resembling Marguerites.
2887	" " Red.....	....	....	red	....	15
2888	" " Pink.....	....	....	pink	....	15
2889	" " Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	....	15
2890	Tints of Dawn.....	....	....	....	....	15
2891	Marguerite.....	....	....	....	....	25
2892	Single Dahlia-flowered.....	....	....	d. crim.	....	15
2893	Roseta.....	....	....	pink	....	10
2894	Erlinda.....	....	....	white	....	10
2895	Conchita.....	....	....	crim.	....	10
2896	Yellow.....	....	....	yel.	2	25
2896a	Orange.....	....	....	orange	....	10
2896b	Klondyke (new).....	....	....	....	....	10
2897	White Pearl..... per oz., 75c.	....	....	white	3	5
2898	Pink Pearl..... " 75c.	....	....	pink	....	5
2899	Mixed..... " 50c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
2902	<i>Cotton</i> (<i>Gossypium</i>).....	tA	yel.	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2903	<i>Cowslip</i> (<i>Primula veris</i>).....	1	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Favorite spring flower.
2904	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2	pur.	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2905	<i>Cuphea miniata</i>	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being continually in bloom. No. 2906 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2906	<i>platycentra</i>	1 3	....	s. & w.	....	10
2907	<i>purpurea</i>	3	....	pur.	....	5
2908	<i>eminens</i>.....	....	....	s. & y.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
2900	<i>Rozlii</i>	1 3	....	yel.&r.	1	10
2910	<i>strigulosa</i>.....	....	....	violet	....	10
Cyclamen giganteum—per 100 seeds							
2911	—album "Mont Blanc"..... \$1.50	1	gBu	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	25	Sow the seed in small boxes or seed pans, in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf mould and sand. Cover lightly with moss, which remove after the seed germinates. Prick out into small pots when the flowers have two leaves. The plants flower in 10 or 12 months from time of sowing.
2912	—atropurpureum..... 1.50	....	....	d. red	....	25
2913	—superbum..... 1.50	....	....	w. & r.	....	25
2914	—robustum..... 1.50	....	....	w. & d. r.	....	25
2914a	—hybridum..... 1.50	....	....	c. & w.	....	25
2915	—roseum, bright rose..... 1.50	....	....	rose	....	25
2916	—Mixed..... 1.50	....	....	mixed	....	25
2917	<i>Persicum</i>.....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	10
2917a	—splendens.....	....	....	red	....	10
2917b	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	tP	apricot	2	25	Perennial greenhouse or window plant of elegant habit.
Cypress Vine.....							
See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> , page 113.							
2918	<i>Dahlia</i> , Fine Double... per oz., 75c.	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine. "Jules Chretien" is a new, very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots.
2919	Double Dwarf.....	....	....	....	3	10
2919a	Pompon Double.....	....	....	....	....	10
2919b	Monarch (new).....	....	....	....	....	25
2919c	Cactus, Mixed.....	....	....	....	....	10
2920	Dwarf Single, fine strain, oz., \$1.25	....	....	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
2921	Jules Chretien, very dw'f " 1.50	....	....	scar.	1	10
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. beautiful Single Dahlia..						\$1 00	
6 " " " " " "						60	
2922	<i>Daisy</i> , Double White... per oz., \$5	1	thP	white	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	(Bellis perennis.) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers. If in open ground, sow in May.
2923	Double Rose (Longfellow).....	....	....	rose	....	25
2924	Double Snowball.....	....	....	white	....	25
2925	Double Finest Collec. per oz., \$5	....	....	mixed	....	25
Daisy, Paris.....							
See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .							
2933	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering and scented.
2935	<i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & br.	5	Very showy and large, trumpet-shaped flowers. No. 2936 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. "Golden Queen" is a splendid new, double, bright yellow and very showy variety.
2936	<i>cornucopia</i>.....	....	....	w. & pr.	....	10
2937	Golden Queen.....	....	....	yel.	....	10
2938	<i>fastuosa</i> , Double White.....	....	....	white	....	5
2939	—Double Violet.....	....	....	violet	....	5
2940	—Double Mixed..... per oz., 40c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
Delphinium (Larkspur)—							
2941	Ajaxis Dwarf Rocket... p' r oz., 30c.	2 3	thB	1	5	Very ornamental, free-blooming hardy plants, of erect, branching habit; they are quite effective in masses or mixed borders, being very rich and varied in colors. The taller sorts are
2942	—Tall Rocket..... " 30c.	....	....	....	2	5
2942a	—Ranunculus-flowered " 30c.	....	....	....	....	5
2942b	—Tall-branching.....	....	....	....	....	5
2943	<i>Brunonianum</i> (beautiful).....	....	thP	blue	3	25

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2944	Delphinium (Larkspur)—contin'd.					cts.	
	cardiopetalum.....per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	blue	1	5	fine for shrubberies, and the dwarf varieties for beds. They are easily cultivated, but for special attention they return splendid results. The soil should be dug deep, and a liberal supply of well-rotted manure incorporated, to obtain the best growth. <i>D. Brunonianum</i> is a distinct sort, with lovely blue, musk-scented flowers. <i>D. Menziesii</i> is a beautiful native variety from the Pacific coast, with large, deep blue flowers.
2945	cardinale.....per oz., 40c.	2 2	hP	scar.	2	25	
2946	Cashmerianum.....	2 3	thP	blue	3	25	
2947	Chinese, Mixed.....per oz., 50c.	....	thB	mixed	2	5
2948	elatum, Bee, Blue... " 50c.	....	thP	blue	3	5
2949	—Mixed..... " 50c.	....	....	mixed	3	5
2950	Emperor, Branching Rose.....	....	hA	rose	2	5
2950a	—White..... " 60c.	....	....	white	....	5
2951	formosum..... " 75c.	....	thP	blue	3	10
2952	hybridum fl. pl. Finest d'ble sorts	....	....	mixed	....	25
2953	Menziesii.....	....	....	blue	....	10
2954	nudicaule.....	....	....	scar.	1	10
	Choice Collections, including—						We invite special attention to the choice collections here offered.
	12 vars. Dwarf Rocket.....	....	....	....	....	50
	6 " ".....	....	....	....	....	30
	12 " Tall Rocket.....	....	....	....	....	50
	6 " ".....	....	....	....	....	30
	6 " Dwarf Candelabra.....	....	....	....	....	35
	6 " Emperor.....	....	....	....	....	35
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered....	....	....	....	....	30
	8 " Tall-branching.....	....	....	....	....	35
	6 " ".....	....	....	....	....	25
	6 " Hybridum Finest Double	....	....	....	....	75
	Dianthus						See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.
2955	Dicentra eximia.....	....	hP	flesh	1½	10
2956	Dictamnus Fraxinella.....	1 2	....	red	2	10
2958	—albus.....	white	10	} Fine dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor; flowers showy.
2960	—Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	....	10
	Digitalis						See Foxglove.
2964	* Dracæna Draco.....	2	gP	white	10	25	} See Cordyline. Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.
2966	*indivisa lineata.....	....	....	....	....	10
	100 seeds, 20c.; 1,000 seeds, \$1	....	....	....	....	25
2968	*rubra.....	....	....	red	5	25
2970	*Veitchii.....	....	....	white	3	25
2972	Dracocephalum Moldavicum.....	3	thP	blue	2	5	} Ornamental.
2974	Echeveria secunda.....	2	gP	yel.	¼	25	
2975	metallica.....	25	} Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are largely used for "carpet" bedding. <i>E. Purpusi</i> is a new hardy species; flowers red, with orange center and foliage white powdered.
2976	superba.....	....	....	....	....	25
2976a	agavoides.....	....	....	....	....	25
2977	Purpusi (splendid; new).....	....	hP	red	....	25
2977a	Eischoltzia cristata.....	....	hA	lilac	1½	5
2978	Epacris hybrida superba.....	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	} Free-flowering, like Heath.
2980	Erica (Heath), Finest Mixed.....	2 3	....	....	2	25
2983	Erinus alpinus.....	2	hP	blue	¼	10	} Charming evergreen shrub.
2984	Eryngium cœlestinum.....	2 3	....	....	1½	5
2985	Erysimum Arkansanum...oz., 30c.	1 2	hA	yel.	5	} Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
2986	Peroffskianum..... " 30c.	....	....	orange	....	5
2987	Erythrina crista-galli.....	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	} Free-flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.
2988	Bogotensis.....	....	....	....	....	10
2989	atropurpurea.....	....	....	d. pur.	....	10
2989a	vespertilis.....	....	....	scar.	6	25
2990	Eschscholtzia Californica.oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	yel.	1	5	
2990a	—alba..... " 40c.	white	5	} <i>E. crista-galli</i> is the Coral Tree. A splendid greenhouse shrub, with large racemes of bright, deep scarlet flowers.
2991	—Rose Cardinal.....	....	....	car.	....	5
2992	crocea.....per oz., 40c.	....	....	orange	....	5
2995	—Double Orange.... " 75c.	....	....	....	....	5
2996	—Double White.....	....	....	white	....	5
2997	"The Golden West".....	....	....	yel.&or.	2	25
2998	tenuifolia.....per oz., 50c.	....	....	yel.	1	5
2999	maritima.....	....	....	....	....	5
3000	Mandarin.....per oz., 50c.	....	....	orange	....	5
3001	Hunnemania (new).....	....	....	yel.	2	10
3002	Mixed.....per oz., 30c.	....	....	mixed	1	5
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum.....	1 2	rose	5	} Very graceful little plants. Extremely showy when grown among grass.
3004	Breweri.....	....	....	....	....	10
3010	Eupatorium Fraseri.....	3	thP	white	5	} No. 3010 is fine for cutting, forming large clumps.
3011	ageratoides.....	....	....	....	3	5
3012	perfoliatum.....	....	hP	....	....	10
3013	purpureum.....	....	....	pink	5	10

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
3014 * <i>Euphorbia marginata</i> ..per oz., 30c.	3	hA	w.&gr.	2	5	Very pretty leaves; showy. Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3020 <i>Eutoca multiflora</i>.....	...	hB	pink	1	5
3022 <i>viscida</i>	1 3	hA	blue	...	5	
3026 <i>Wrangeliana</i>.....	...	...	...	...	5
3027 <i>Mixed</i>.....	...	...	mixed	...	5
Everlastings.						
3030 <i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	1 2	...	rose	1/4	25	See page 119. Pretty for ribbon gardening.
Ferns—						
3031 <i>Acrostichum crinitum</i>	gP	25	Sow in pots half filled with crocks, the other half being filled with fine sifted, sandy, peaty loam. The soil should be watered and allowed to drain before sowing, as the spores might be washed away by watering afterwards. Cover the pots with pieces of glass, set them in saucers of water and keep well shaded. When the little plants are formed prick off into separate pots.
3032 <i>Adiantum concinnum</i>.....	...	...	...	...	50
3033 — <i>gracillimum</i>.....	...	...	...	...	25
3034 — <i>mundulum</i>.....	...	...	...	...	50
3035 <i>Alsophila Australis</i>.....	...	...	...	...	25
3036 <i>Aspidium spinulosum</i>.....	...	...	...	...	25
3037 <i>Asplenium Hookeri</i>.....	...	...	...	...	25
3038 <i>Blechnum bulbiferum</i>.....	...	...	...	...	25
3039 <i>Mixed Ferns</i>.....	...	...	...	...	25
Collection, including 12 of the finest sorts.....	...	...	...	...	\$1 25
Feverfew See <i>Matricaria</i> .						
Flax See <i>Linum</i> .						
Forget-me-not (Myosotis)—						
3046 <i>alpestris</i>.....per oz., 75c.	...	thhP	blue	tra.	10	Very pretty and elegant hardy plants of easy cultivation. They do best in moist situations. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early-flowering and easily grown.
3047 — <i>rosea</i>.....	...	...	rose	...	10
3048 — <i>alba</i>.....per oz., 90c.	...	...	white	1/2	10
3049 — <i>elegantissima</i>.....	...	...	blue	...	10
3050 — <i>robusta grandiflora</i>.....	...	...	...	...	10
3051 — <i>Victoria</i> fine for pots).....	...	...	...	...	25
3052 — <i>Mixed</i>.....	...	...	mixed	...	10
3053 <i>Azorica</i>.....	...	...	d. blue	...	25
3054 — <i>coelestina</i>.....	...	...	l. blue	...	25
3055 <i>arvensis</i>.....	...	hA	blue	...	10
3056 <i>dissitiflora</i>	1	thhP	...	...	10
3058 <i>palustris</i>	1 2	hP	b. & w.	3/4	10	
3062 <i>sylvatica</i>.....per oz., 75c.	...	...	blue	1	10
3065 Foxglove (Digitalis), White	2	...	white	2	5	
3070 Large-flowered	1 2	...	l. y.	1 1/2	5	
3072 Rose.....	...	...	rose	...	5
3075 Purple.....	...	...	pur.	...	5
3076 Mixed.....per oz., 30c.	...	...	mixed	div.	5
3078 Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	...	white	3	5	
3079 — Purple.....	...	...	pur.	...	5
3080 — Rose.....	...	...	rose	...	5
3082 — Mixed.....per oz., 40c.	...	...	mixed	...	5
Choice Collections, including 12 varieties Foxglove 40						
3089 Four O'clock, Hybrid, per oz., 20c.	hA	2	5	(Mirabilis.) Called Four O'clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090 <i>longiflora alba</i> " 25c.	2	...	white	...	5	
3091 <i>Variogated-leaved</i> " 20c.	2 3	...	mixed	...	5	
3091a <i>Tom Thumb, White</i> .. " 30c.	...	...	white	1	5
3191b " <i>Mixed</i> .. " 30c.	...	...	mixed	...	5
Choice Collections, including—						
10 vars. Four O'clock.....	...	...	...	...	45
8 " " ".....	...	...	...	...	30
6 " " " <i>Strip. l'v'd</i>.....	...	...	...	...	30
3092 Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	tra.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093 Freesia refracta alba	3	gBu	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3094 Fuchsia procumbens (for vases) ..	1 3	gS	blue	tra.	25	("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
3094a <i>triphylla (charming dark-leaved species)</i>.....	...	...	scar.	...	50
3095 <i>hybrida, Finest Mixed Single</i>.....	...	...	mixed	div.	50
3095a — <i>Finest Mixed Double</i>.....	...	...	...	...	50
Collection of Fuchsias, including 12 choice varieties.....	...	...	...	...	75
3096 Caillardia amblyodon	2 3	thhP	fine r.	2	5	Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil.
3096a <i>grandiflora maxima</i>.....	...	...	golden	...	10
3097 <i>picta</i>.....	...	hA	yel.	...	5
3098 — <i>Lorenziana</i>.....per oz., 50c.	...	...	mixed	...	5
3099 — <i>Aurora Borealis</i>.....	...	...	sc. & y.	...	5
3102 — <i>Salmon-Red</i>.....	...	...	salmon	...	5
3103 — <i>Mixed</i>.....per oz., 40c.,	...	...	mixed	...	5
Collection of Gaillardia, including 6 choice varieties.....	...	...	...	...	40



HIBISCUS, CRIMSON EYE. See page 98.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD. See page 100.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. See page 98.



HOLLYHOCK. See page 98.



ROCKET LARKSPUR. See Delphinium, page 93.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. See page 99.



CUPID SWEET PEA. See page 117.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
3106	<i>Calactia glabella</i>	3	hP	pur.	4	10	Handsome twining plant.
3108	<i>Calega officinalis</i>	1 2	...	blue	3	5	} Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or for cutting.
3110	— <i>alba</i> .....	...	...	white	...	5
3112	<i>Camolepis tagetes</i>	1	hhA	yel.	...	5	Fine for beds.
3114	<i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i>	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	<i>Cardoquia Betonicoides</i>	3	thhP	pur.	1 1/2	5	Worthy of cultivation.
3118	<i>Caura Lindheimeriana</i> ...oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	5	Very effective in clumps.
3119	<i>Cenista Canariensis</i>	2	tP	yellow	2	10	} Very ornamental and free-flowering.
3120	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	...	d. b.	1/4	10	
3121	— <i>campestris</i>	hA	pur.	1/2	25	} Fine, showy hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
3124	— <i>cruciata</i> .....	...	hP	blue	1	10
3129	<i>Ceranium (Zonale)</i> ...per oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scar.	1 1/2	10	} The most popular of bedding plants. For cultural directions, see page 79. See, also, Pelargonium.
3132	Double Scarlet .....	...	...	...	...	50
3138	sanguineum .....	...	hP	pur.	1	50
3139	Apple-scented .....	...	...	pink	...	25
3141	<i>Cesneria macrantha</i>	1	gP	scar.	1/2	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2	...	mixed	...	50	
3145	<i>Ceum Chiloense coccineum</i> pl.	hP	scar.	1 1/2	5	Blooms freely for a long time.
3146	— <i>atrosanguineum fl. pl.</i>	5	Fine for bouquets.
3147	<i>Cilia Achilleafolia</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} Free-blooming Annuals; fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawns in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3148	— <i>alba</i> .....	...	...	white	...	5
3149	— <i>rosea</i> .....	...	...	rose	...	5
3152	<i>capitata</i> .....	...	...	blue	...	5
3153	— <i>alba</i> .....	...	...	white	...	5
3153a	<i>laciniata</i> .....	...	...	...	1/2	5
3154	<i>limifolia (for borders)</i> .....	...	...	...	...	5
3158	<i>nivalis</i> .....	...	...	...	1	5
3160	<i>tricolor</i> .....	...	...	tri.	...	5
3167	<i>rosea splendens</i> .....	...	...	rose	...	5
3169	Mixed .....	...	...	mixed	...	5
3171	<i>Glaucium luteum</i>	2 3	thP	yellow	...	5	} (Horned Poppy.) Showy border plant, with gray foliage.
3173	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	2	gP	blue	1/2	10	
3174	<i>Cloxinia hybrida</i> . Mixed	1 3	...	mixed	...	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. "Defiance" is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3176	— <i>crassifolia erecta</i> .....	...	...	...	...	50
3177	— <i>horizontalis</i> .....	...	...	...	...	50
3178	— <i>grandiflora "Defiance"</i> (new) .....	...	...	scar.	...	50
3179	— <i>French Tigered and Spotted</i> .....	...	...	spot.	...	50
3182	<i>Godetia rubicunda splendens</i>	hA	b. r.	1	5	} All the varieties are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; makes a good pot plant. "Duke of Fife" has very large flowers, intense red, with white spots at base of petals. "Duchess of Fife" is a very beautiful variety, having white flowers with satiny flesh-colored spots, and bright red at base of petals.
3183	Princess of Wales .....	...	...	dr. cr.	1 1/2	5
3184	Lady Satin Rose .....	...	...	car.	...	5
3185	Fairy Queen (spotted carmine) ..	...	...	white	...	10
3186	<i>grandiflora maculata</i> , fine .....	...	...	...	...	5
3187	White Pearl .....	...	...	...	...	5
3188	The Bride .....	...	...	w. & c.	...	5
3189	Duchess of Albany .....	...	...	white	...	5
3190	Lady Albemarle .....	...	...	crim.	...	5
3190a	Lindleyana .....	...	...	...	1	5
3190b	Bijou .....	...	...	blush	2	5
3190c	Whitneyi .....	...	...	d. rose	1 1/2	5
3191	—Brilliant .....	...	...	car.	...	5
3192	—Duke of Fife .....	...	...	b. red	...	5
3193	—Duchess of Fife .....	...	...	w. & r.	...	5
3195	Mixed .....	...	...	mixed	...	5
Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties						30	
Golden Feather							See Pyrethrum, page 107.
Comphrena							See page 119.
Courds							See page 118.
3196	<i>Crammanthes gentianoides</i>	2	hhA	yellow	1/2	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
Crasses, Ornamental							See page 120.
3197	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> ...per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3198	<i>Cunnera manicata</i>	hP	red	6	25	} Beautiful decorative lawn plants, with leaves 7 to 8 inches long.
3199	— <i>scabra</i> .....	...	...	...	4	25
3206	<i>Cypsophila elegans</i> ...per oz., 30c.	...	hA	white	2	5	} Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	— <i>rosea</i> .....	...	...	rose	...	5
3211	<i>muralis</i> .....	...	...	pink	1/2	5
3213	<i>paniculata</i> .....	...	hP	white	2	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3306	Jacaranda mimosæfolia alba.....	2 3	gP	white	10	cts. 25	Magnificent greenhouse shrub.
3308	Jacob's Ladder.....per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue	1	5	} (Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
3312	Jacobæa , White Senecio.....	hA	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio.....	.....	.....	pur.	.....	5
3320	Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
	Collection of Jacobæas, including 5 vars. Dwarf Double.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
3322	*Joseph's Coat.....per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also Amaranthus.
3323	Justicia multiflora.....	gP	scar.	3	25	Splendid pot plant.
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides.....	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3325	—atroviolacea.....	.....	.....	d. v.	.....	5
3326	—kermesina.....	.....	.....	v. red	.....	5
3327	—Mixed.....per oz., 50c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
3334	Lantana , Fine Mixed.....	1 3	gS	2	5	} Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs.
	Larkspur	5		See Delphinium.
3348	Lasthenia Californica.....	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
	Lathyrus	5	See Sweet Peas, page 116.
3350	Lavatera trimestris.....	2	red	2	5	} Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3352	—alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
3352a	—Mixed.....per oz., 30c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
3353	arborea variegata.....	.....	hhP	red	3	10
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	10	Fine; lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Leontopodium alpinum.....	3	hP	yel.	1/2	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
3357	Leptosyne maritima.....	hhA	2	10	} Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage. 3358 has large golden flowers, fine for cutting.
3358	Stillmani.....	.....	.....	golden	.....	25
3359	Leptosyphon aureus.....	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	} Fine for edging or rockeries; blooms in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.
3360	androsaceus.....	.....	.....	blue	1	5
3361	—albus.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
3362	carmineus.....	.....	.....	car.	.....	10
3365	densiflorus.....	.....	.....	blue	.....	5
3366	—albus.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
3370	hybridus.....	1 3	.....	mixed	.....	5
3375	Mixed.....per oz., 40c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3378	Leucanthemum uliginosum.....	hP	white	1 1/2	10	} Large white flowers; excellent for cutting.
3380	Liatrix scariosa.....	2 3	hhP	pur.	2	10	
3381	spicata.....	hP	4	10	} (Blazing Stars.) Pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn.
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii.....	.....	hA	w. & y.	1	5
3390	Linaria bipartita alba.....	2	hP	white	5	} Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edging, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida.....	2 3	hhA	pur.	1/2	5	
3391	Maroccana.....	.....	.....	rose	3/4	5
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).....	.....	hP	violet	traï.	5
3394	Linum flavum.....	†hhP	yel.	3/4	10	} (Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum, per oz., 20c.	.....	hhA	crim.	.....	5
3394b	Lewisii variegatum..... 60c.	1 2	†hP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus.....	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
3396	Loasa aurantiaca.....	hhA	orange	6	5	} Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
3398	tricolor.....	.....	hA	tri.	2	5
3399	Lobelia cardinalis.....	2	hP	scar.	10	} All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edging and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet Geraniums. These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye. "Golden Queen" is also a fine new variety, with golden yellow leaves.
3400	splendens.....	.....	.....	....	3	10
3401	ramosa.....	3	.....	blue	1	10
3402	syphilitica.....	.....	.....	....	3	10
3403	Erinus (<i>gracilis</i>).....	1 3	†hhP	....	traï.	5
3404	—speciosa.....	.....	.....	....	1/2	10
3406	—alba.....	.....	.....	white	traï.	10
3407	—kermesina.....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	5
3408	—Lindleyana.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
3410	—Paxtoniana.....	.....	.....	b. & w.	.....	10
3411	—grandiflora superba.....	.....	.....	blue	.....	10
3412	—erecta, "Crystal Palace".....	.....	.....	....	1/2	25
3412a	——"Emperor William".....	.....	.....	l. blue	.....	10
3412b	——"Golden Queen".....	.....	.....	blue	.....	25
3413	—Royal Purple.....	.....	.....	pur.	.....	10
3414	—Mixed.....per oz., 60c.	.....	.....	mixed	1	5
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Lobelia.....					60	
	6 " ".....					40	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>50 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>						
3428 Lotus Jacobæns.....	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
3429 tetragonolobus..... per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	3/4	5	
3431 Love-Lies-Bleeding... per oz., 20c.	crim.	3	5	{ (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432 Love-in-a-Mist..... per oz., 25c.	1 2	....	blue	1	5
3435 White Double.....	25c.	white	5	(Nigella.) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436 Blue Spanish.....	30c.	....	blue	....	5
3438 White Spanish.....	30c.	....	white	....	5
3439 Mixed Spanish.....	25c.	....	mixed	....	5
3440 Mixed, all sorts.....	25c.	....	....	....	5
3450 Lupinus Cruikshankii.....	2 3	hP	var.	3	5	A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five or six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3454 Hartwegii.....	....	....	b. & pk.	....	5
3456 —albus.....	....	....	white	....	5
3460 hirsutus.....	....	hA	blue	2	5
3462 —ruber.....	....	....	rose	....	5
3465 luteus.....	....	....	yel.	....	5
3470 mutabilis.....	....	hP	var.	3	5
3472 nanus.....	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1/2	5	
3479 polyphyllus.....	....	hP	blue	5	5
3480 —Mixed Perennial... per oz., 30c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3484 subcarnosus.....	....	hA	white	2	5
3493 tricolor elegans.....	....	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
3498 Mixed Annual..... per oz., 20c.	....	hA	mixed	....	5
Collection of Lupinus, including 12 choicest varieties.....	40	
3500 Lychnis Chalcedonica.....	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants; 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
3505 —alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
3506 —Mixed..... per oz., 40c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3507 fulgens.....	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509 Haageana hybrida.....	hP	mixed	10	
3513 Madia elegans..... per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yel.	2	5	{ Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517 Malope grandiflora.....	2 3	red	5	{ Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
3520 —alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
3522 —Mixed..... per oz., 20c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3524 Malva miniata (Sphæralcea Munroana).....	gP	scar.	4	5	{ Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3528 Marigold, African.... per oz., 50c.	hA	lem.	2	5	(Tagetes.) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. "Pride of the Garden" is a new, very dwarf variety of regular, compact habit and extra large double flowers of a beautiful golden yellow color. "Legion of Honor" is a very pretty single dwarf yellow and brown French variety. See also Calendula.
3529 —El Dorado.....	60c.	....	yel.	....	5
3530 —Nugget of Gold....	75c.	....	gold	....	5
3531 —Pride of the Garden.....	....	....	yel.	1 1/2	10
3532 —Delight of the Garden.....	....	....	lem.	....	10
3533 —Mixed..... per oz., 50c.	....	....	mixed	2	5
3534 Dwarf Striped.....	50c.	....	strip.	1 1/2	5
3535 —Gold Striped.....	50c.	....	....	....	5
3536 French.....	50c.	....	orange	1	5
3537 —Legion of Honor.....	....	....	yel. & br.	....	10
3538 —Mixed..... per oz., 40c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
Choice Collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, Double French 6 " " " 6 " " " African.....	35 25 25	
3547 Martynia Craniolaria.....	hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5	Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549 proboscidea..... per oz., 30c.	....	....	vio. sp.	....	5
3550 lutea.....	....	....	yel.	....	5
3552 formosa.....	5	
Marvel of Peru.....	{ (Mirabilis.) See Four O'Clock, page 95.
3554 Matricaria eximia plena.....	hA	white	2	5	{ (Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3555 capensis plena.....	....	....	....	....	5
3556 "Golden Ball" (very beautiful) ..	....	....	yel.	1 1/4	25
3557 Mathiola bicornis.....	hhA	white	1/2	5	{ Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
3560 Melilotus cœrulea.... per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5	{ Ornamental; like the Lotus.
3570 Mesembryanthemum tricolor....	1 2	tA	tri.	1/2	5	Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pots. 3576 is the "Ice Plant."
3573 —album.....	....	....	white	....	5
3575 cordifolium variegatum.....	....	tP	yel.	....	25
3576 crystallinum..... per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	....	5



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. See page 106.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
See page 104.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE. See page 105.



PAPAVER GLAUCUM (TULIP POPPY).
See page 105.



EVENING PRIMROSE.
See page 106.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.
See page 99.



DOUBLE RANUNCULUS-FLOWERING POPPY.
See page 106.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
3701	Nerium Oleander	2 3	gS	red	10	10	Oleander. Ornamental shrub. Plant bearing coral berries.
3701a	Nertera depressa .....	.....	gP	white	cr.	25
3702	Nicotiana affinis (fragrant)	hhA	3	5	Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3702a	colossea .....	.....	.....	.....	10	25
3703	glauca .....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
3704	sylvestris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
3705	Nierembergia gracilis	gP	w. & li.	1	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings. See Love-in-a Mist.
3706	frutescens .....	.....	hP	.....	2	10
3707	Nigella atriplicifolia	2	hA	b. w. & y.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	—alba .....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
3713	lanceolata .....	.....	.....	b. & w.	.....	5
3716	paradoxa violacea .....	.....	.....	b. & v.	1	5
3718	prostrata .....	.....	.....	blue	trai.	5
3719	Mixed	per oz., 20c.	.....	mixed	1	5
3720	Nycteria selaginoides	2 3	hhP	pink	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3721	Capensis	w. b.	5	Pretty dwarf plant.
3722	Obeliscaria pulcherrima	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	
3727	Oenothera	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
3730	Orobis lathyroides	2 3	hP	blue	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3730	niger	pur.	3	5	Charming little plants. Showy Composite.
3733	Oxalis Valdiviana	2	tP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3737	Oxyura chrysanthemoides	2 3	hA	white	trai.	5	Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3740	Paeonia officinalis	2	hP	red	2	5	
3744	Sinensis	mixed	10	Very good Everlasting. Pretty rose flowers.
3745	arborea (Tree Paeony) .....	.....	.....	.....	3	10
3746	Palafoxia Hookeriana	hA	blush	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Pretty rose flowers.
3750	Palava flexuosa	2 3	hhA	rose	.....	5
3752	Pansy , *Black "Faust" .oz., \$1.25	1 3	hA	black	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	<p>(<i>Viola tricolor</i>; Heartsease.) Most of the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring, the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3757 is a new variety, with large peacock-blue flowers, edged with white. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. No. 3775 is a new French variety of a distinct mauve color. "President Carnot" has pure white petals each with a deep violet blotch. It is a strikingly beautiful new variety. No. 3786 is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results.</p> <p>Varieties marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.</p>
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield	1.25	.....	violet	.....	10
3754	quadricolor (Rainbow)	1.25	.....	4-color	.....	10
3755	*Fire King	1.50	.....	golden	.....	10
3756	Meteor, bright brown	2.50	.....	brown	.....	25
3757	Peacock	5.50	.....	b. & w.	.....	25
3758	*Emperor William	1.25	.....	blue	.....	10
3759	Fawn Color	1.00	.....	fawn	.....	10
3760	*Light Blue	1.00	.....	l. blue	.....	10
3761	Tiger	1.50	.....	strip.	.....	10
3762	Violet-margined	1.25	.....	mar.	.....	10
3763	*Gold-margined	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10
3764	Victoria, fine red	3.00	.....	red	.....	25
3765	Odier, five-blotched	5.00	.....	spot.	.....	25
3765a	—Yellow	5.00	.....	yel.	.....	25
3766	Bugnot's Superb	8.00	.....	spot	.....	50
3766a	English Spotted on Yellow Ground	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10
3767	*Trimardeau White	3.50	.....	white	.....	25
3768	*—Yellow (Golden Crest)	3.00	.....	yel.	.....	25
3768a	—Rosy Lilac	3.00	.....	lilac	.....	25
3769	*—Striped	3.00	.....	strip.	.....	25
3769a	*—Azure Blue	4.00	.....	l. blue	.....	25
3769b	*—Black Blue	4.00	.....	d. blue	.....	25
3770	*—Mixed	2.50	.....	mixed	.....	25
3771	*Black Blue	1.00	.....	bk. & bl.	.....	10
3772	Bronze	1.25	.....	bronze	.....	10
3773	*White, black center	1.25	.....	white	.....	10
3774	*Azure Blue	1.00	.....	blue	.....	10
3775	Coquette de Poissy	2.00	.....	mauve	.....	10
3776	Red Riding Hood	2.00	.....	red	.....	10
3777	*Yellow, black center	1.25	.....	yel.	.....	10
3778	Yellow Gem (pure)	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10
3781	Snow Queen	1.25	.....	white	.....	10
3782	President Carnot	5.00	.....	w. & v.	.....	25
3784	atropurpurea	1.00	.....	dk.pur.	.....	10
3785	—alba marginata	1.25	.....	pr. & w.	.....	10
3786	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain	5.00	.....	mixed	.....	25
3787	Cassier's Mixed	5.00	.....	.....	.....	25
3788	*Mixed Parisienne	2.00	.....	.....	.....	10
3788a	Mixed English Reds	1.25	.....	red	.....	10
3789	*Common Mixed	75	.....	mixed	.....	5
Choice Collections, including—							
24 vars. Pansy or Heartsease ..						\$1 25	
18 " " " " ..						1 00	
12 " " " " ..						75	
8 " " " " ..						60	
6 " " " " ..						50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
	Phlox Drummondii , continued—					cts.	
3939	—grandiflora stellata splendens..	2 3	hA	crim.	1	10	effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.
3940	—Mixed .....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
	Collection , including—					50	
	10 vars. <i>Phlox Drummondii</i>					50	
3943	Phlox (Perennial) hybrida superba.....		hP	3	10	Perennial Phloxes. Seed from brightest colored sorts.
3944	Finest New Hybrids Mixed					15	
3945	Phormium tenax		gP	white	6	10	(New Zealand Flax.) No. 3945a has handsome variegated foliage.
3945a	—fol. variegatis					25	
3946	Physalis lobata		hP	violet	1	10	Ground or Winter Cherry. <i>P. Francheti</i> is a most ornamental new variety from Japan.
3946a	<i>Francheti</i>		thP	scar.	2	15	
3947	Picotee , White Ground		hhP	w.& sp.	50	From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground			y.& sp.	.....	50
3951	Slate Ground			slate	.....	50
3956	Extra Fine Mixed.....			mixed	.....	50
3957	Mixed .....				.....	10
	Pink (<i>Dianthus</i>)—						
3963	Chinensis Double Mixed..oz.,40c.		thB	1	5	(Dianthus.) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. They succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mould and well decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them. No. 3989 is the very finest strain of the double Scotch or Florists' Pink.
3965	—Double White			white	.....	5
3966	—Dark Red			d. red	.....	5
3967	dentosus hybridus			lilac	.....	5
3969	Heddewigii, Single .per oz., 75c.			mixed	.....	5
3969a	—Eastern Queen			rose	.....	10
3970	—Crimson Belle			crim.	.....	10
3971	—Double Mixed.....per oz., 75c.			mixed	.....	10
3972	—Double "Mourning Pink"			dark	.....	10
3973	—diadematus, Double...oz., \$1.25			mixed	.....	10
3974	—laciniatus, "Salmon Queen" ...			salmon	.....	25
3974a	——"Oriental Beauty"			mixed	.....	10
3975	—Single.....per oz., \$0.75			.....	.....	5
3977	—Double Mixed.. " " 1.25			.....	.....	10
3979	imperialis, Double Mixed..oz.,50c.			.....	.....	5
3981	—Double Dark Red.....			red	.....	5
3983	—Dwarf Double White.....			white	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3986	—Double Mixed...per oz., 50c.			mixed	.....	5
3987	superbus, Dwarf Double White ..			white	.....	5
3988	plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed.....per oz., 50c.			.....	1	5
3989	—Scoticus, Double Scotch Pink ..			mixed	.....	25
3990	—semperflorus, Perpetual Pink ..			.....	.....	10
3991	—Single Mixed Pink .per oz.,40c.			.....	.....	5
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink .....			.....	.....	10
	Collections of Pinks , including—						
	12 vars. Fine China					50	
	8 " " "					40	
	6 " " "					30	
4012	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gP	white	3	5	Handsome greenhouse shrubs.
4013	nigricans			pur.	.....	10
4016	Platystemon Californicum	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	(California Poppy.)
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum	2	hP	blue	2	10	(Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants. <i>P. Mariessi</i> is a fine dwarf, dark blue variety.
4019	—album			white	.....	10
4020	Mariesi			blue	1	10	
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
4023	affinis .....			.....	.....	5
4025	gracilis			red	.....	5
	Polemonium						See Jacob's Ladder.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	Finest .....			.....	.....	25
4034	Gold-Laced .....			.....	.....	25
4035	Poppy , <i>Papaver bracteatum</i>			red	3-4	5	(Papaver.) Very showy and free-flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots. "The Shirley" is fine for cut-flower use, having long flower stems and a not unpleasant odor. Seed should be kept from forming, to secure continuous flowering.
4036	—Mephisto		hA	vars.	.....	5
4036a	—Flag of Truce			white	.....	10
4037	—Orientale		thP	d. red	.....	10
4037a	—Thorburn's Giant White			white	.....	10
4037b	—Maid of the Mist .....			.....	.....	10
4037c	—The Shirley.....oz., 75c.		hA	mixed	.....	10
4038	—glaucum (Tulip Poppy)			scar.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	10	
4038a	—pavonium (Peacock)			sc.&b.	.....	5
4039	—nudicaule		thP	yel.	2	10	
4040	—aurantiacum			orange	.....	10
4041	—album			white	.....	10
4041a	—Mixed.....			mixed	.....	10
4042	—umbrosium		hA	crim.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Foot	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p><i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>								
Poppy, continued—								
4043	Papaver lævigatum.....	1 3	hA	scar.	1½	10	They are easily cultivated, the most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy," on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol tulip. 4051 is of compact and robust habit, and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.	
4044	—Danebrog.....			sc.&w.		5		
4046	—Double White.....	1 2		white		5		
4048	—Scarlet.....			scar.		5		
4049	—Mikado.....			w.&cr.		5		
4050	—Cardinal.....			scar.		10		
4051	—American Flag, per oz., 75c.			scr.&w.		10		
4052	—Carnation-flower'd " 20c.			mixed		5		
4054	—Pæony-flowered, " 20c.					5		
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd " 30c.					5		
Collections of Poppies, including—								
12 vars. Double Carnation.....						50		
12 " Pæony-flowered.....						50		
6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd.						30		
6 " Ranunculus-flowered..						30		
4067	Portulaca splendens.....	2 3	tA	crim.	½	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last eight have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature-roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should, therefore, be sown late.	
4069	Rose Carnation-striped.....			strip.		5		
4070	Thellusonii.....			scar.		5		
4072	albiflora.....			white		5		
4074	aurea, deep golden.....			golden		5		
4089	Thorburni.....			yel.		5		
4090	rosea.....			rose		5		
4092	Mixed.....per oz., 50c.			mixed		5		
4111	Double Scarlet.....			scar.		25		
4112	—Salmon.....			salmon		25		
4113	—Yellow.....			yel.		25		
4114	—Orange.....			orange		25		
4115	—Bright Rose.....			rose		25		
4116	—Bright Red.....			red		25		
4117	—Dark Rose, Carnation-striped..			ro. str.		25		
4118	—Rose.....			rose		25		
4119	—Golden.....			golden		25		
4120	—White.....			white		25		
4127	—Purple.....			pur.		25		
4130	—Mixed.....per oz., \$5			mixed		10		
Collections, including—								
12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful...						60		
6 " " double.....						60		
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea.....	1 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	Showy and hardy border plants.	
4135	Mixed.....			mixed		5		
Collection, including—								
6 vars. Potentilla, choicest.....						75		
4140	Primula cortusoides.....	3		red		10	These are the hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." <i>P. Forbesi</i> has pretty rosy lilac flowers, and is fine for pots.	
4141	Cashmeriana.....			rose	¼	25		
4143	Japonica.....			mixed	1	25		
4144	Forbesi.....		thP	lilac		25		
4145	English Yellow Primrose.....		hP	yel.		10		
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra..		gP	fr. red	¾	25		
4157	—coccinea.....			b. red		25		
4158	—alba.....			white		25		
4159	—punctata atropurpurea.....			pur. sp.		25		
4161	—cœrulea.....			blue		50		
4161a	—kermesina splendens.....			crim.		25		
4161b	—Mixed.....			mixed		25		
4163	—filicifolia alba.....			white		25		
4169	—rubra.....			red		25		
4170	—Mixed.....			mixed		25		
4171	—globosa rubra.....			red		25		
4174	—alba.....			white		25		
4176	—Mixed.....			mixed		25		
4190	—plena rubra.....			red		75		
4193	—alba.....			white		75		
4195	—Mixed.....			mixed		75		
4196	obconica grandiflora.....	2	tgP	white	½	25		
Collections of Primulas, including—								
12 vars. Chinese Fringed.....						\$1 50		
10 " " ".....						1 25		
8 " " ".....						1 00		
6 " " ".....						75		
6 " " Double.....						1 25		
Primrose, Evening—								
4203	(E)nothera bistorta.....	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The (E)notheras are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubby borders;	
4205	—Drummondii.....	1 3		yel.	1	5		
4207	—grandiflora.....	2 3	hB		3	5		

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>						
Primrose, Evening, continued—					cts.	
4210 Enothera Lamarekii	2 3	hB	yel.	1½	5	} <i>Æ. acanthis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>Æ. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4220 —rosea Mexicana... per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
4222 —taraxacifolia alba or acaulis...	2 3	hA	white	....	5
4227 —tetraptera .....	....	....	....	....	5
4230 —Mixed Annual... per oz., 30c.	....	....	mixed	div.	5
Pyrethrum arosanguineum	hP	dk. sc.	1	5	} No. 4236, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edging, and makes a moss-like tuft. 4237 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort.
4234 roseum, Double.....	....	....	mixed	....	25
4235 Tchihatchewii.....	1 3	....	white	....	5
4236 Parthenium aureum	2 3	....	yel.	½	5
4237 —selaginoides hybridum .....	....	....	....	....	10
4238 —Golden Gem	5	
4254 Rheum palmatum	1	white	3	5	} (Ornamental Rhubarb.)
4255 Collinianum.....	....	....	....	....	5
4258 Rhododendron arboreum	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrub.
4270 Ricinus Borboniensis .. per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	5	} The Castor Oil Plants are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of subtropical beds. 4277 is one of the handsomest and most graceful of the <i>Ricinus</i> , with foliage and stem nearly black. 4288 is a new variety, surpassing all other sorts in size and beauty.
4272 Africanus .....	....	....	div.	8	5
4275 Gibsoni.....	....	....	violet	5	5
4276 macrophyllus.....	....	....	d. pur.	6	5
4277 Cambodgensis (dark), per oz., 40c.	....	....	....	5	5
4278 cœruleus .....	....	....	blue	6	5
4280 macrocarpus.....	....	....	d. pur.	5	5
4282 Philippinensis.....	....	....	pur.	6	5
4284 —purpureus.....	....	....	....	....	5
4286 sanguineus .....	....	....	red	....	5
4288 Zanzibariensis... per oz., 50c.	....	....	var.	8	10
4289 Mixed .....	....	....	mixed	6-8	5
Collections, including—						
12 vars. <i>Ricinus</i> , choicest sorts					50	
6 " " " "					30	
4290 Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	} Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4295 Rocket, Sweet ... per oz., 20c.	2 3	thP	w. & pur.	....	5
4300 White	white	5	(Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
4310 Romneya Coulteri	hhP	10	(California Tree Matilija Poppy.)
4320 Rosa multiflora nana	hP	mixed	25	Fine flowers, resembling a poppy. Flowers first season from seed. See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> . See <i>Agrostemma Cœli-Rosa</i> . See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
Rose Campion						
Rose of Heaven						
Rose of Sharon						
4350 Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	yel.	3	5	} Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4350a speciosa.....	....	....	....	....	5
4351 Sabbatia brachiata	2 3	rose	10	American Centaury.
4352 Saintpaulia ionantha	tgP	blue	½	25	From Central Africa. Lovely violet-like flowers.
4356 Salpiglossis azurea	hhA	1	5	} These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4360 coccinea.....	....	....	scar.	....	5
4366 Dwarf Mixed .....	....	....	mixed	½	5
4367 Tall Mixed.....	....	....	....	1	5
Collections, including—						
8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall					40	
8 " " Dwarf					40	
6 " " "					35	
4370 Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	} Most of the <i>Salvias</i> are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> varieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy. For description of the three new sorts, see Novelties, at beginning of this Catalogue.
4372 farinacea.....	....	hA	l. blue	....	5
4380 patens.....	2	ttP	blue	....	25
4387 Rœmeriana.....	....	hP	crim.	1	5
4388 splendens	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389 —Tall Dark Scarlet (new) .....	....	....	d. scar.	....	25
4390 —grandiflora pendula.....	....	....	....	1½	25
4391 —Dwarf Dark Rose (new) .....	....	....	d. rose	....	25
4392 —compacta erecta "Bonfire" .....	....	....	d. scar.	....	25
4393 —erecta, long spikes.....	....	....	....	1	10
4394 —Golden Foliage.....	....	....	....	....	25
4395 —"Silverspot" (new).....	....	....	scar.	....	25
4397 Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5		Pretty Composite for beds; excellent for borders.
4400 Saponaria Calabrica .. per oz., 40c.	red	1	5	} Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403 —alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
4405 —Scarlet Queen (new) .....	....	....	scar.	....	5
4406 oeymoides.....	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4408 Sarracenia flava	yel.	10	} Pitcher Plant; Indian Cup; Trumpet Leaf. Curious native plants, doing well in peaty soil.
4409 purpurea.....	....	....	pur.	¾	10
4410 variolaris.....	....	....	yel.	1	10



SALVIA SPLENDENS. See page 107.



ZINNIA. See page 112.



DWARF GERMAN STOCKS. See page 110.



VINCA ROSEA. See page 111.



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS. See page 107.



SWEET WILLIAM. See page 111.



VERBENA HYBRIDA. See page 111.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4414	Saxifraga Aizoon.....	2	hP	white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rockwork.
4417	Scabiosa candidissima.....	2 3	hA	....	2½	5
4418	—Double Snowball.....	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil. 4419 is a beautiful golden yellow, new variety.
4418a	Black Purple.....	....	....	pur.	....	5
4419	minor aurea fl. pl. (new).....	....	....	golden	....	10
4419a	Caucasica (splendid).....	....	hP	lilac	....	10
4420	Mixed Tall..... per oz., 40c.	....	hA	mixed	....	5
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed..... 40c.	....	....	....	1½	5
Collections of Scabiosa, including—							
	8 vars. Dwarf Double.....					35	
	6 “ “ “.....					30	
	8 “ Tall Large-flowered....					35	
	6 “ “ “.....					30	
4425	Schizanthus Grahami.....	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched dark purple and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, they become fine foliage plants, with masses of blossoms. Curious fringed, fragrant flowers. Like Sensitive Plant, its leaves droop at the slightest touch. (Stone Crop.) Showy little plants, excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil. See Jacobæa. (Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.
4427	pinnatus.....	....	....	p. v.	1½	5
4430	porrigens papilionaceus.....	....	....	bk.eyd.	....	5
4433	retusus.....	....	....	r. & o.	2	5
4436	—albus.....	....	....	white	....	5
4440	Mixed..... per oz., 30c.	....	....	mixed	div.	5
Collection, including							
	6 vars. Schizanthus.....					30	
4443	Schizopetalon Walkeri.....	2	hA	white	¾	10	
4445	Schrankia uncinata.....	3	hP	red	2	10	
4450	Sedum cœruleum.....	2	hA	blue	¼	10	
4453	Maximowiczii.....	....	hP	yel.	1	10
4454	Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	¾	10
Senecio elegans.....							
4455	Sensitive Plant per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink	....	5
4460	Silene Armeria.....	1 2	hA	red	1	5	
4461	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
4462	—Mixed..... per oz., 20c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
4463	orientalis.....	....	hP	rose	2	5
4464	pendula, rose.....	....	hA	red	1	5
4465	—Double Rose.....	....	....	....	....	5
4467	—ruberrima.....	....	....	rose	....	5
4467a	—Bonnetti, dark stems.....	....	....	....	....	5
4468	Mixed..... per oz., 20c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
4470	Virginica.....	....	hP	pur.	....	10
4471	Douglasii.....	....	....	rose	....	10
4473	Sisyrinchium Bermudianum.....	....	....	blue	....	10
4475	Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)..... per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	
Snapdragon—							
4480	Delila, carmine and white.....	2	thP	c. & w.	1½	5	
4483	Galathee, crimson and white.....	....	....	cr. & w.	....	5
4485	Striped.....	....	....	strip.	....	5
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white.....	....	....	s. & w.	....	5
4492	White.....	....	....	white	....	5
4493	Yellow.....	....	....	yel.	....	5
4495	Mixed..... per oz., 50c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed..... 50c.	....	....	....	½	5
4498	Tom Thumb Mixed..... \$1	....	....	....	....	5
Collections, including—							
	12 vars. Snapdragon, Finest Tall.					50	
	6 “ “ “.....					30	
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa.....	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
4502	Spiræa ariaefolia.....	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.
4504	aruncus.....	....	hP	....	3-4	10
4507	Spraguea umbellata.....	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	Fine for rockwork or edges of flower beds.
4508	Stachys lanata.....	3	hP	strip.	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
4509	Statice Bonduelli.....	2	tA	yel.	1½	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida.....	....	hP	nixed	....	5
4515	sinuata.....	2 3	tA	blue	1	5	
4516	candidissima.....	....	....	white	....	5
4517	Suworowi, bright rose.....	....	hA	rose	....	5
4517a	Perennial Sorts Mixed.....	....	hP	mixed	1½	5
4518	Stenactis speciosa.....	....	....	pur.	2	5
4520	Stephanophysum longifolium.....	....	hhP	scar.	1½	25
4525	Stevia serrata.....	2	gP	flesh	....	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>								
Stocks, German Ten Weeks—								
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing.....	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	<p>(Mathiola.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bedding, massing, edging or pot-culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form, and richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.</p>	
4529	White Dresden Perpetual.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again".....oz., \$3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Dwarf Large-flowering—								
4531	—White.....per oz., \$4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4532	—Canary Yellow.....	.....	.....	yel.	.....	10
4533	—Crimson.....per oz., \$4	.....	.....	crim.	.....	10
4534	—Chestnut.....	.....	.....	brown	.....	10
4535	—Blood Red.....	.....	.....	blood	.....	10
4536	—Carmine.....	.....	.....	car.	.....	10
4537	—Rose.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	10
4538	—Light Blue.....per oz., \$4	.....	.....	l. blue	.....	10
4539	—Shining Purple-carmine.....	.....	.....	d. red	.....	10
4539a	—Mixed.....per oz., \$3	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
4540	Giant Perfection, White.....	.....	.....	white	1½	25
4541	—Mixed.....per oz., \$3	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
4542	Wall-flower-leaved, White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	10
4543	—Crimson.....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	10
4544	—Mixed.....per oz., \$4	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
4546	—Mixed.....per oz., \$3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4547	Ordinary Mixed..... " 75c.	.....	.....	.....	1½	5
Stocks, Autumnal, etc.—								
4548	Intermediate White.....	2 3	hhB	white	.....	25	
4549	—Crimson.....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	25
4550	—Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	25
4551	Emperor Large-flowering White..	.....	.....	white	.....	25
4552	—Crimson.....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	25
4553	—Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	25
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter.....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	25
4556	—White Winter.....	.....	.....	white	.....	25
4558	—Mixed Winter.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter..	.....	.....	crim.	1	25
4562	Queen Purple.....	.....	.....	pur.	1½	5
4564	—White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4567	—Scarlet.....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	5
4568	—Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
4570	Strelitzia augusta.....	.....	gP	white	10	50	
4571	Reginæ.....	.....	.....	o. & pur.	5	25
4572	Streptocarpus , Veitch's New Hybrids.....	1 2	.....	mixed	2	50	
4572a	Wendlandi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
4573	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	10		
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	pur.	1½	5		
4577	White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4580	Yellow.....	.....	.....	yel.	.....	5
4582	Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
Sunflower (Helianthus)—								
4583	Single Russian.....per oz., 10c.	3	.....	yel.	5	5	
4584	—"Henry Wilde"..... " 15c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4585	—Primrose-colored " " 20c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4586	macrophyllus giganteus " 15c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-leaf'd)	2 3	.....	.....	3	5
4589	argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen".....per oz., 20c.	3	.....	.....	4	5
4590	California Double..... " 15c.	2 3	.....	d. y.	2-5	5	
4591	Globe-flowered Double " 15c.	3	.....	yel.	3	5	
4592	Green-centered Double " 15c.	.....	.....	y. & gr.	.....	5
4593	Dwarf Double..... " 15c.	2 3	.....	yel.	2½	5	
4594	—Variegated foliage.....	3	.....	var.	.....	5
4595	strumosus.....	.....	hP	yel.	8	10	

For choice collections of Stocks, see below.

("Bird of Paradise Flower.") Magnificent greenhouse perennials.

Very ornamental, profuse blooming greenhouse plants.

Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine.

(Centaurea.) Pretty border annuals, with long stems and fragrant flowers. Do not transplant. Fine for cutting.

Derives its name from the popular supposition that its large heads of flowers follow the sun in its course. Showy for backgrounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds. The large flowers are very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.

GERMAN TEN-WEEKS.		6 vars. Large-flowering Emperor.....	\$0 50	6 vars. Dwarf Perpetual.....	\$0 40
24 vars. Dwarf Large-flowering.....	\$1 50	12 " Dwarf Bouquet.....	75	AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.	
18 " " " ".....	1 25	6 " Victoria Bouquet.....	50	8 vars. Intermediate German.....	\$0 60
12 " " " ".....	85	6 " Tree, or Giant.....	60	4 " East Lotbian Autumn.....	50
8 " " " ".....	60	12 " Giant Perfection.....	60	12 " Fine Winter.....	80
6 " " " ".....	50	6 " " " ".....	40	6 " " " ".....	50
10 " Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering.....	60	8 " Wallflower-leaved, Large-flowered.....	60	6 " Dwarf Bouquet Winter.....	50
5 " Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering.....	50	6 " Wallflower-leaved, Large-flowered.....	50	6 " Cocardeau Winter.....	50
12 " Large-flowering Emperor.....	85				

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at. oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4596	<i>Swainsonia alba grandiflora</i>	1 3	gP	white	2	50	} Very elegant greenhouse plants, easily grown in sandy, peaty soil.
4597	<i>Ferrandi carminea</i> .....	.....	.....	car.	.....	50
4597a	Sweet Pea, Cupid, White	hA	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} New dwarf Sweet Peas. See also page 117.
4597b	—Pink .....	.....	.....	pink	.....	5
	Sweet Sultan	See Sultan.
	Sweet William —
4598	White Single	2 3	hB	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .) A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing large heads of beautifully colored flowers in great profusion. Very effective for bedding.
4599	—Double .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4600	Dark Crimson Single .....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	5
4601	— —Double .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4602	Auricula-flowered	per oz., 40c.	.....	mixed	.....	5
4603	Mixed Single	30c.	.....	.....	.....	5
4604	—Double	75c.	.....	.....	.....	5
	Collection, including
	6 vars. Sweet William	30
4605	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4606	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yel.	1	5	} Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	<i>signata pumila</i>	2 3	hA	.....	.....	5
	Tassel Flower	See Cacalia.
4608	Tecoma Smithi (splendid)	gP	lemon	6	50	} Large heads of rich lemon flowers, flushed orange.
4608a	Tethracea ericifolia .....	.....	.....	pink	1	50
4608b	Thryptomene Mitchelliana	white	3	25	} Handsome greenhouse shrub from New Zealand. An elegant greenhouse shrub; very floriferous.
	Thunbergia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4609	Tommasinia verticillaris	hP	yel.	1	25	} Splendid single lawn plant.
4610	Torenia Fournieri .....	.....	tA	pur.	.....	25
4611	—“White Wings”	white	25	} For borders and baskets. 4612 is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4610 is fine for pots.
4612	<i>Bailloni</i> .....	.....	.....	yel.	.....	25
4616	Trachelium cœruleum	2	thP	blue	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Valuable for border or greenhouse.
4616a	Trachymene cœrulea (Didiscus) ..	.....	gA	.....	.....	5
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	hP	pur.	traï.	5	} Fine long-blooming annuals. An ornamental clover.
4619	Tritoma uvaria	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	
4621	<i>MacOwani</i>	r. & yel.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	} (Red-Hot-Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom. See page 115.
	Tropœolum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	white	1	5	} Pretty for rockwork.
4623	Tydœa hybrida grandiflora .....	.....	gP	mixed	.....	50
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	white	3	5	} Popular greenhouse plant.
4626	<i>rubra</i> .....	.....	.....	red	.....	5
4627	Mixed	mixed	5	} Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	
4630	Venus' Looking-Glass ..oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	} Beautiful for borders or pots. (Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White .....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	1	5	} A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	Verbascum pannosum .....	.....	hP	yel.	5	10
4637	<i>Blattaria</i>	pink	4	10	} Fine decorative plant. Beautiful white, woolly leaves.
4638	Verbena hybrida, Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2	10	
4640	—Defiance	10	} All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely, either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine color.
4641	Blue Black, White Eye .....	.....	.....	bl. & w.	.....	10
4642	Yellow .....	.....	.....	yel.	.....	10
4642a	Golden-leaved .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4643	candidissima (pure white) .....	.....	.....	white	.....	10
4644	auriculœflora .....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
4646	Italica striata .....	.....	.....	strip.	.....	10
4648	cœrulea .....	.....	.....	b. b.	.....	10
4649	Mixed	per oz., 75c.	.....	mixed	.....	5
4650	Finest Mixed	\$1.50	.....	.....	.....	10
4651	Mammoth Mixed	2.50	.....	.....	.....	10
	Collection, including
	6 vars. Verbena	50
4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora	gP	white	3	10	} (Lemon Verbena.) Scented leaves.
4652a	Veronica Virginica .....	.....	hP	.....	.....	10
4653	Mixed	2	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654	Vicia Gerardii	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	
4655	<i>fulgens</i>	d. red	10	} Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white) .....	.....	tP	white	.....	10
4662	<i>rosea</i>	rose	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
4663	—alba .....	.....	.....	ro. & w.	.....	10
4664	—Mixed	mixed	10	} (Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4665	Viola, Sweet-scented	1 2	.....	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
4667	The Czar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4669	White .....	.....	.....	white	.....	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Foot	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>25</i> ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4673	<i>Viola cornuta</i> , Purple Queen.....	1 2	tP	pur.	½	10	} Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
4674	—Mauve Queen.....					10	
4675	—alba.....			white		10	
4677	Virginian Stock.....per oz., 20c.		hA	red	1	5	} (<i>Malcolmia maritima</i> .) Early flowering and fine.
4678	White..... " 20c.			white		5	
4678a	Crimson King..... " 20c.			crim.		5	
4678b	Mixed..... " 20c.			mixed		5	
4679	<i>Viscaria elegans picta</i>	2 3		sc. & w.	1½	5	} Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	<i>oculata</i>			rose	¾	5	
4680a	— <i>cœrulea</i>			blue		5	
4681	—alba.....			white		5	
4681a	—Mixed.....			mixed		5	
4681b	Mixed.....				1	5	
4682	Wallflower , Brown...per oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	brown	1½	5	} (<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> .) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders. No. 4687 is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, flowering the first season from seed.
4683	Yellow.....			yel.		5	
4683a	Harbinger, Early.....			golden		5	
4684	Mixed.....per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4686	German Double.....					10	
4687	Single Annual.....		hA			10	
	Collections of Wallflower, includ'g						
	12 vars. Double German.....					\$1 00	
	8 " " ".....					80	
	6 " " ".....					65	
4688	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i> .per oz., 40c.			pur.		5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689	—alba..... " 40c.			white		5	
4690	<i>gloxinioides</i>			b. & w.		5	
4691	Worms (<i>Scorpiurus</i>).....	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4692	<i>Wigandia Vigieri</i>		tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves. See page 119.
	Xeranthemum						
4693	<i>Yucca baccata</i>		hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4694	<i>brevifolia</i>				15	10	
4695	<i>filamentosa</i>				3	10	
4696	<i>gloriosa</i>				4	10	
4697	Whipplei.....				2	10	
4697a	<i>angustifolia</i>					10	
	Zinnia, Double—						
4698	Tall Carmine.....per oz., 40c.		hA	car.		5	} Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late. 4721 and 4721a are very dwarf double varieties, forming compact, free-flowering bushes; fine for edgings. 4714a has most magnificent, extra large blossoms of rich scarlet. 4723 is a splendid new variety, most gracefully curled and crested. The collections here offered will be found very choice, and are sure to give satisfaction. Zinnias succeed best in a rich, deep, loamy soil and in a sunny situation.
4699	—Crimson..... " 40c.			crim.		5	
4700	—Flesh-colored..... " 40c.			flesh		5	
4701	—Lilac..... " 40c.			lilac		5	
4702	—Purple..... " 40c.			pur.		5	
4703	—Rose..... " 40c.			rose		5	
4704	—Scarlet..... " 40c.			scar.		5	
4705	—Violet..... " 40c.			violet		5	
4706	—White..... " 40c.			white		5	
4707	—Yellow, Sulphur... " 40c.			yel.		5	
4708	—Golden..... " 40c.					5	
4709	—Mixed..... " 30c.			mixed		5	
4710	—Pompon..... " 50c.					5	
4712	Dwarf Crimson.....per oz., 50c.			crim.	1¼	5	
4713	—Purple..... " 50c.			pur.		5	
4714	—Salmon..... " 50c.			salmon		5	
4714a	—Large Robust.....			b. scar.		5	
4715	—Scarlet "Fireball"...per oz., 75c.			scar.		10	
4716	—Bright Scarlet (fine) " 75c.			b. scar.		5	
4717	—White "Snowball"... " 75c.			white		10	
4718	—Yellow, Sulphur... " 50c.			yel.		5	
4719	—Golden..... " 50c.					5	
4720	—Mixed..... " 40c.			mixed		5	
4720a	—Lilliput Scarlet Gem.....			scar.	¾	10	
4720b	—White.....			white		10	
4720c	—Mixed.....					10	
4721	—Tom Thumb White...per oz., \$1				½	10	
4721a	—Orange.....			orange		10	
4721b	—Mixed.....per oz. 75c.			mixed		10	
4722	—Haageana, Double... " \$1.25			yel.	1	10	
4723	—Curled and Crested Mixed.....			mixed		10	
	Collections of Zinnia, including—						
	10 vars. Beautiful Double.....					50	
	6 " " ".....					40	
	8 " Dwarf Double.....					50	
	6 " " ".....					40	
4724	<i>Zygadenus glaberrimus</i>		hP	white	2	10	Handsome native wild-flower.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

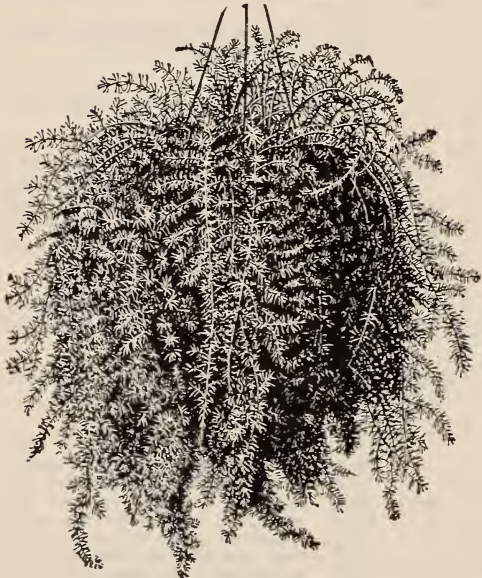
NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4725	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	2	gP	pur.	12	5	} "Prayer Bean." Very pretty greenhouse climber.
4726	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>.....	...	hB	pink	15	10
4727	<i>Aristolochia Siphon</i>	hP	br. & yl.	30	25	} The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4727a	<i>elegans</i>.....	...	gP	pu. & w.	20	25
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> oz., \$2	1	hP	white	12	10	} Very beautiful fern-like foliage; fine for bouquets.
4729	<i>Sprengeri</i>.....	...	gP	....	....	25
4729a	<i>plumosus nanus</i>.....	...	....	....	1	50
4730	<i>Balloon Vine</i> per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary-Bird Flower</i> ... per oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	10	("Butterfly Pea.")
4750	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	white	15	5	} (Virgin's Bower.) Very fragrant; for other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4752	<i>paniculata</i>	2 3	....	....	8-40	5
4759	<i>Jackmanni and Lanuginosa</i>.....	...	....	mixed	var.	10
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climber.
4766	<i>—alba</i>.....	...	....	white	....	10
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> per oz., 75c.	...	ttP	pur.	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4769	<i>—alba</i>.....	...	....	white	....	25
4770	<i>macrostemma (new)</i>.....	...	....	violet	....	10
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty, and fine for baskets. The Morning Glory is good for screens. No. 4778 has very large flowers in great variety of most exquisite colorings, and handsome variegated foliage.
4776	<i>major, Morning Glory</i> ... oz., 15c.	...	hA	mixed	10	5	
4777	<i>—Double Morning Glory</i>.....	...	....	....	....	10
4778	<i>Imperial Japanese Morn'g Glory</i>.....	...	....	....	30*	10
4780	<i>Mauritanicus</i>.....	...	hP	blue	tra.	10
Cypress Vine		See <i>Ipomæa Quamoclit</i> .					
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> per oz., 15c.	...	hA	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens.
4784	<i>—alba</i> " 15c.	...	....	white	....	5
4786	<i>—Mixed</i> " 15c.	...	....	mixed	....	5
4787	<i>gigantea</i>.....	...	....	white	....	5
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA	green	15-20	10	} (Climbing Hop.) 4796 has beautiful variegated foliage.
4796	<i>—variegatus</i>.....	...	....	....	....	10
4798	<i>Ipomæa coccinea</i> per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon-Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers. No. 4830 is the beautiful "Brazilian Morning Glory." "Northern Light" is a cross between the Moon-Flower and the Brazilian Morning Glory. It is very early, and the flowers are extra large and of a lovely pink-lavender color.
4800	<i>—lutea</i> " 20c.	...	....	yel.	....	5
4801	<i>chrysantha</i>.....	...	tgP	....	....	10
4802	<i>scarlatina</i>.....	...	....	scar.	....	10
4804	<i>Imperial Japanese</i>.....	...	hA	mixed	30	10
4806	<i>Northern Light</i>.....	...	....	lav.	15	10
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i>.....	...	tP	rose	....	25
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i>.....	...	tA	blue	....	5
4810	<i>—marmorata</i>.....	...	....	mar.	....	5
4812	<i>Nil</i>.....	...	....	pur.	....	5
4814	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.	...	....	v. & w.	5	5
4816	<i>Mexicana grand. alba</i> " 75c.	3	....	white	15	10
4817	<i>—hybrida</i>.....	...	....	....	....	10
4820	<i>bona nox (Good Night)</i> ... oz., 20c.	2 3	....	....	....	5
4822	<i>hybrida "Heavenly Blue"</i>.....	...	....	blue	10	25
4824	<i>Learii</i>.....	...	gP	v. b.	15	25
4826	<i>rubro-cœrulea</i>.....	...	....	b. red	8	10
4828	<i>—alba</i>.....	...	....	white	....	10
4830	<i>setosa</i>.....	...	tP	red	....	10
4835	<i>Quamoclit (Cypress Vine)</i>	tA	scar.	10	5	} <i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well-known Cypress Vine; has very beautiful, bright flowers, and is deservedly popular. <i>I. Q. Kerberi</i> is a fine new late-flowering, bright scarlet variety.
4836	<i>—White</i> " 30c.	...	....	white	....	5
4836a	<i>—Kerberi (new)</i>.....	...	....	scar.	....	10
4837	<i>—Mixed</i> per oz., 30c.	...	....	mixed	....	5
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> ... oz., 30c.	...	hA	scar.	....	5
Collection, including 12 varieties...		...	....	....	....	50
4845	<i>Kennedya cœrulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	....	scar.	4	25
4855	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	....	d. red	....	25
4860	<i>Lapageria rosea</i>	rose	15	50	Beautiful greenhouse climber.



MINA LOBATA. See page 115.



THUNBERGIA. See page 115.



ASPARGUS SPRENGERI. See page 113.



NASTURTIUM. See page 101.



BALLOON VINE. See page 113.




COBÆA SCANDENS. See page 113.

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES—continued.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
Crown Jewel.....	Creamy white, veined with violet-rose.....	\$0 10	\$0 60
Cupid, White.....	Dwarf white; fine for pots inside.....	10	75
Cupid, Pink.....	Like the above, but pink color.....	10	1 00
Daybreak.....	Crimson-scarlet on white ground.....	10	75
Dolly Varden.....	Purple-magenta, shaded white.....	10	1 00
Dorothy Tennant.....	Standard rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve.....	10	60
Duchess of Sutherland.....	Pearly white, suffused light pink.....	10	1 00
Duchess of York.....	White, suffused with delicate pink.....	10	60
Duke of York.....	Bright rosy pink standards; primrose wings, tinted white... ..	10	1 00
Duke of Clarence.....	Rosy claret; self-colored flowers; extra large.....	10	75
Emily Eckford.....	Porcelain-blue, suffused with reddish mauve.....	10	75
Emily Henderson.....	Splendid pure white; good for forcing.....	10	60
Firefly.....	Standards fiery scarlet; wings crimson-scarlet.....	10	75
Gaiety.....	Standards white, striped rosy lilac; wings blush.....	10	60
Golden Gleam.....	Beautiful primrose; the finest yellow.....	10	75
Gray Friar.....	Beautiful grayish lavender, on white ground.....	10	75
Her Majesty.....	Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers.....	10	60
Ignea.....	Fiery crimson-scarlet, slightly flushed with purple.....	10	75
Indigo King.....	Maroon-purple standards; indigo-blue wings.....	10	60
Invincible Scarlet.....	Intense scarlet.....	10	60
Juanita.....	Pure white, delicately lined and striped with pale lavender... ..	10	75
Katherine Tracy.....	Soft, brilliant pink.....	10	75
Lady Beaconsfield.....	Salmon standards, tinted rose; wings pale yellow.....	10	60
Lady Mary Currie.....	Orange-pink, shaded rosy lilac.....	15	1 50
Lady Nina Balfour.....	Very beautiful mauve.....	10	75
Lady Penzance.....	Beautiful bright rose; splendid form.....	10	60
Lemon Queen.....	Blush pink and lemon; very beautiful.....	10	60
Little Dorrit.....	Pink standards; white wings; beautiful.....	10	75
Lottie Eckford.....	Rose and white, edged with blue.....	10	60
Meteor.....	Bright orange-salmon standards; wings light pink.....	10	75
Mikado.....	Orange-cerise ground, striped white.....	10	60
Mrs. Eckford.....	White, delicately shaded with primrose.....	10	60
Mrs. Gladstone.....	Delicate soft pink, with rosy blush wings.....	10	60
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain.....	White, striped and flaked with bright rose.....	10	60
Mrs. Sankey.....	Very large; pure white; of most perfect form.....	10	60
Novelty.....	Scarlet, orange-tinted.....	10	75
Oddity.....	Pale carmine, edged bright rose.....	10	75
Orange Prince.....	Orange-pink, flushed with scarlet.....	10	60
Ovid.....	Standards and wings rosy pink, margined rose.....	10	60
Peach Blossom.....	Salmon-pink standards; wings soft pink.....	10	60
Prima Donna.....	Light blush pink; very beautiful; large flower.....	10	75
Prince of Wales.....	Fine bright rose; self-colored.....	15	1 50
Princess Beatrice.....	Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades.....	10	60
Queen of the Isles.....	White and red, striped and mottled.....	10	60
Ramona.....	Very large flowers; creamy white, shaded pale pink.....	10	75
Red Riding-Hood.....	Rosy pink, shading to blush white at the calyx.....	10	60
Royal Robe.....	Delicate pink standards; wings soft blush pink.....	10	60
Royal Rose.....	Fine deep rose colored.....	10	60
Salopian.....	Splendid brilliant scarlet; best of all.....	10	75
Senator.....	Chocolate and creamy white, mottled and blotched.....	10	60
Sensation.....	White, suffused with faint rose.....	10	60
Shahzada.....	Dark maroon, shaded purple.....	10	1 00
Stanley.....	Deep maroon self; large and of finest form.....	10	60
Stella Morse.....	Primrose, flushed pink; very beautiful.....	10	60
The Bride.....	Beautiful pure white.....	10	75
The Queen.....	Mauve and pink.....	10	60
Venus.....	Salmon-buff; standards delicately shaded with rosy pink... ..	10	60
Vesuvius.....	Carmine-rose, shading to velvety violet.....	10	60
Wawona.....	Heliotrope, striped white.....	10	1 00

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other new and choice large-flowering varieties.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$0 75
Eckford's Mixed. Composed of Eckford's varieties only.....	10	20	30	50
Choice Mixed.....	10		20	30

 All five cents per packet.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS and FRUIT-BEARING VINES and PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{3}{4}$oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4964	Abobra viridiflora.....	2 3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4965	Ardisia crenulata.....	gS	red	5	25	{ Splendid decorative plant, bearing bright coral berries. See <i>Momordica</i> , below.
	Balsam Pear and Apple						
4966	Benincasa cerifera.....	tA	yel.	6	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinia Indica.....	2 3	6	10	{ Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd).....	....	hhA	yel.	8	5
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd).....	2	5	{ Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber).....	2 3	....	....	10	5
4976	grossulariaeformis (Gooseberry Gourd).....	2	....	....	6	5
4978	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon).....	....	....	....	....	5
4980	perennis (very fine).....	2 3	hhP	....	15	5
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens.....	2	hhA	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis lobata.....	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4981b	Eopepon vitifolius.....	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds—						
4982	Mock Orange.....	2	tA	yel.	15	5	{ Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped.....	....	....	....	10	5
4984	Apple-shaped.....	....	....	....	....	5
4986	Pear-shaped.....	....	....	....	....	5
4987	Onion-shaped.....	....	....	....	....	5
4988	Hercules' Club.....	....	....	....	15	5
4989	Sugar Trough.....	....	....	....	....	5
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd).....	....	....	....	....	5
4991	—Miniature.....	....	....	....	....	5
4992	Powder Horn.....	....	....	....	....	5
4993	Dipper.....	....	....	....	....	5
4997	Mixed.....	....	....	....	10-15	5
	Collection, including 12 vars. Gourds, small.					50	
5007	Melothria scabra.....	3	hhA	l. b.	10	10	Tropical vine.
5008	Momordica balsamina.....	2 3	yel.	5	{ The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple. (Squirting Cucumber.)
5010	Charantia.....	....	....	....	....	5
5012	Elaterium.....	....	....	....	....	5
5013	involucrata.....	....	....	....	....	25
5014	Mukia scabrella.....	3	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus.....	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	(Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus.....	3	tP	white	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-plant.....	tA	1	5	{ The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-plant.....	....	....	scar.	....	5
5025	Striped Egg-plant.....	....	....	strip.	2	5
5038	pseudo-capsicum nanum.....	....	gP	white	1	10
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid.....	....	tA	bl.	2	10
5042	robustum.....	2 3	....	pur.	3	10
5046	capsicastrum.....	....	gP	yel.	2	10
5047	Hendersoni.....	....	....	pur.	....	10
5047a	Warszewiczoides.....	....	....	white	3	10
	Collection, including 6 vars. Solanum.					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See <i>Momordica Elaterium</i> .
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina.....	3	4	10	{ (Snake Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	coccinea.....	2	....	yel.	....	10
5052	palmata.....	3	....	white	....	10
	Wild Cucumber						See <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> .

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
5128 * <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 <i>pulchella</i>	5	
5132 <i>minutiflora</i>	10	
5136 * <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP	.....	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 <i>Arundo Donax</i>	10	5	
5140 *—fol. <i>variegatis</i>	10	} Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5144 <i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	3	5		(Animated Oats.) Curious.
5150 <i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	.....	.....	1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
6152 <i>gracilis</i>	5	
5154 <i>maxima</i>	1 1/2	5	
5158 <i>Bryzopyrum siculum</i>	3/4	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160 <i>Bromus brizæformis</i>	hP	.....	3	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5162 <i>macrostachys</i>	5	
5164 <i>madridentis</i>	5	
5165 <i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>	tP	.....	.....	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5166 <i>Chloris barbata vera</i>	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168 <i>truncata</i>	3/4	5	
5170 <i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>	hA	.....	1	5	Pretty for edgings.
5172 <i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	.....	.....	1 1/2	5	} (Job's Tears.) So called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5174 <i>aurea zebrina</i>	10	
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum Richardsonsii</i>	2	.....	.....	2	10	Very fine grass.
5176 <i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	.....	.....	1	5	} (Crab or Yard Grass.) <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a <i>corocana</i>	5	
5176b <i>Indica</i>	5	
5178 <i>Elymus hystrix</i>	hP	.....	4	5	From the Crimea. Odd.
5180 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	.....	1	5	} (Love Grass.) Pretty Grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; fine for bouquets.
5182 <i>amabilis</i>	5	
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i>	5	
5184 <i>maxima</i>	5	
5185 <i>suaveolens</i>	5	
5188 <i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	.....	10	5	} (Plume Grass.) A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190 *—foliis <i>variegatis</i>	10	
5192 <i>Eulalia Japonica</i>	5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5196 <i>Festuca glauca</i>	2	10		(Fescue Grass.) Ornamental.
5198 <i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i>	tP	.....	.....	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202 <i>latifolia</i>	8	10	
5205 * <i>Cynerium argenteum</i>	5	} (Pampas Grass.) This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5307 *—fol. <i>variegatis</i>	10	
5207a *— <i>roseum</i>	10	
5208 <i>jubatatum</i>	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	hA	.....	2	5	(Squirrel-tail Grass.)
5213 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	1/2	10	Very pretty rush-like grass.
5216 <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2	5	(Hare's-tail Grass.)
5218 <i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i>	hP	.....	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5220 <i>Miscanthus Nepalense</i>	5	25	} (Himalaya Fairy Grass.) Most graceful, soft, feathery plumes.
5225 <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	hA	.....	4	5	
5226 <i>sulcatum</i>	3	10	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>							
5228	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	hA	apet.	1 1/2	5	Ornamental grass.
5229	<i>Poa amabilis</i> .....	....	....	....	2	5	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	<i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>.....	....	....	....	1 1/2	5	Ornamental grass.
5231	<i>alopecuroides nigra</i>.....	....	....	....	....	5	No. 5231 has graceful black spikes.
5234	* <i>Stipa pennata</i>	2	hP	....	....	5	} (Feather Grass.) Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	<i>elegantissima</i>.....	....	....	....	....	10	
5237	<i>Tricholæna violacea</i>	2 3	....	....	....	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>.....	....	....	....	4	5	(Sesame Grass.) Singular.
5248	<i>Zea Japonica</i>	2	....	....	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize.....	....	....	....	....	5	
5256	Cuzko.....	....	....	....	....	5	
5258	quadricolor. New; fine.....	....	....	....	....	5	

COLLECTIONS OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

25 varieties grasses, Ornamental.....	\$0 75
12 " " " "	50

MIXED ANNUALS FOR WILD GARDEN.

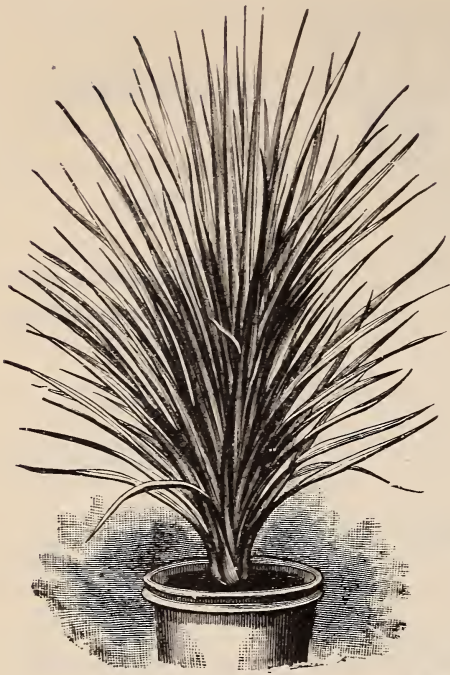
Bright colored, summer flowering, easily grown hardy annuals in the greatest variety for sowing broadcast. Per oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; 1/2 lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1, postpaid.

PALM SEEDS.

The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and the West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer.

	Pkt.	100 seeds		Pkt.	100 seeds
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i>	\$0 25		<i>Dracæna Veitchii</i>	20 seeds, \$0 25	\$1 00
<i>Areca Baueri</i>	12 seeds,	25 \$1 25	<i>Elæis guineensis</i>	10 "	25 2 50
" <i>lutescens</i>	12 "	25 1 25	<i>Euterpe edulis</i>	8 "	25 2 00
" <i>sapida</i>	8 "	10 1 00	<i>Geonoma Schottiana</i>	8 "	25 2 50
" <i>Madagascariensis</i>	10 "	25 2 00	" <i>gracilis</i>	8 "	25 2 50
<i>Brahea filifera</i> (Washingtonia).....	25 "	10 30	<i>Kentia Belmoreana</i>	12 "	25 1 50
" <i>robusta</i>	15 "	10 50	" <i>Forsteriana</i>	12 "	25 1 50
<i>Caryota urens</i>	10 "	25 2 00	" <i>Canterburyana</i> (Um- brella Palm).....	12 "	50 3 00
<i>Chamædorea elegans</i>	8 "	25 2 50	" <i>Morei</i>	10 "	50 4 00
<i>Chamærops Canariensis</i>	8 "	10 1 00	<i>Latania Borbonica</i>	12 "	10 50
" <i>elegans argentea</i>	12 "	25 1 25	<i>Musa Ensete</i> (Abyssinian Ba- nana).....	10 "	25 2 00
" <i>excelsa</i>	25 "	10 30	" <i>Martini</i>	8 "	25 2 50
" <i>humilis</i>	20 "	10 40	<i>Oreodoxa regia</i> (Royal Palm) ...	8 "	10 1 00
<i>Cocos australis</i>	8 "	25 2 50	<i>Pandanus utilis</i> (Screw Pine) ..	15 "	25 1 25
" <i>Bonnettii</i>	8 "	25 2 50	<i>Phoenix Canariensis</i>	12 "	10 60
" <i>campestris</i>	10 "	25 2 25	" <i>dactylifera</i> (Date Palm).12	"	10 50
" <i>plumosa</i>	10 "	25 2 25	" <i>reclinata</i>	15 "	25 1 25
" <i>flexuosa</i>	10 "	25 2 25	" <i>rupicola</i>	10 "	25 2 00
" <i>Weddeliana</i>	8 "	25 2 50	" <i>tenuis</i>	8 "	10 1 00
" <i>Yatai</i>	6 "	25 3 50	" <i>Zanzibariensis</i>	10 "	25 2 00
<i>Corypha australis</i> (Cabbage Palm).....	10 "	10 60	<i>Pritchardia filamentosa</i>	20 "	25 1 00
<i>Dracæna australis</i>	20 "	10 25	<i>Ptychosperma Alexandræ</i>	12 "	25 1 50
" <i>indivisa</i>	25 "	10 25	<i>Sabal Blackburniana</i>	12 "	25 1 25
" " <i>lineata</i>	25 "	10 25	<i>Seaforthia elegans</i>	8 "	10 1 00
" <i>Draco</i>	15 "	25 1 50			
" <i>rubra</i>	25 "	25 75			

In April we shall have *Cycas revoluta* stems (Sago Palm) in various sizes direct from Japan.



DRACENA INDIVISA LINEATA



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.

For List and Prices of Palm Seeds, see page 121.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



ARECA BAUERI.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



GLADIOLUS.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLI.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and Scarlet	\$0 35	\$1 50	\$10 00
“ White and Light. Standard selection.	45	2 25	18 00
“ White and Light. Extra fine for florists' use.....	75	4 00	32 00
“ Striped and Variegated	50	2 75	22 00
“ Pink	40	2 00	15 00
“ Yellow and Orange	60	3 25	28 00
“ Hybrids. All colors.....	35	1 50	11 00
“ Finest Selected Seedlings. All colors, in greatest variety.....	40	1 75	12 00
“ Lemoine's. Fine. Bright colorings and odd markings.....	40	2 00	15 00
“ Childsii. Superb large-flowered.....	60	3 50	30 00

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI.

	Each	Doz.
Addison. Dark amaranth, with white stripes.....	\$0 10	\$0 75
African. Entirely distinct variety, slaty brown on scarlet ground, streaked with scarlet and pure white, with conspicuous white blotch. A dark colored variety of remarkable effect; dense spike.....	25	2 50
Amalthee. Pure white; large violet-red blotch, ground of the corolla velvety violet, the lower petals slightly tinted with lilac.....	15	1 25
Angele. White; showy and effective.....	10	75
Apollon. Rosy lilac, with a large, light rose blotch, finely striped white in the center.....	10	1 00
Archiduchesse Marie-Christine. White, slightly tinged with lilac, flamed rosy carmine; large flowers of excellent form; very handsome spike.....	10	1 00
Ariane. White ground, slightly tinged with rosy lilac, bordered and flamed carmine-rose; the lower petals pure white.....	10	1 00
Astarte. Compact, finely shaped spike of large, well expanded flowers, pale rosy lilac streaked with rose; faint amaranth blotch.....	15	1 50
Baucis. Handsome, compact spike, with large flowers of rose, slightly tinged with salmon; well opened; blotch dark amaranth-red.....	10	1 00
Benvenuto. Brilliant light orange-red, white blotch.....	10	1 00
Bicolore. Very distinct and striking variety, with large flowers of bright rosy salmon, with the exception of the lower petals, which are ivory white, suffused with rose at the edges.....	15	1 50
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion-scarlet.....per 100, \$1.50..	05	40
Cameleon. Fine, compact truss of large, slaty lilac flowers, flamed orange, white bands down the middle of each petal; large, creamy white blotch, streaked violet.....	10	1 00
Carnation. Large, well expanded flowers of a fleshy white color, profusely tinged at the edges with the richest carmine, the lower petals blotched purplish carmine; fine, long, well furnished spike.....	10	1 00
Celimene. Light orange-red, flamed brilliant red.....	10	1 00

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI—continued.

Ceres. Pure white, spotted with purplish rose	Each	Doz.			
	per 100,	\$2.	\$0 05	\$0 40	
Cervantes. Flowers very large, of bright rose color, slightly tinged lilac and profusely streaked and suffused with carmine and pure white band on each petal..	10	1 00			
Conquete. Large and fine flower; bright cherry red, with a conspicuous pure white blotch, upper petals striped with delicate rose.....	10	1 00			
Corinne. Tall and fine spike of large, rosy carmine flowers, streaked pure white and penciled carmine at the edges; blotch creamy white striped violet.....	10	1 00			
Crepusculo. Splendid spike, with large, well expanded flowers of lilac-rose, slightly flushed with carmine and with violet on the edges of the petals.....	10	1 00			
Fatma. Very large flowers of ivory white, profusely striped and suffused with bright rosy salmon; violet blotch on creamy ground.....	10	1 00			
Flamboyant. Beautiful spike of large flowers, fiery scarlet; very effective variety.....	10	75			
Fra Diavolo. Long, compact spike of large, bright orange-rose flowers, flushed violet-red at the edges of the sepals; large, pale yellow blotch; fine variety...	10	75			
Grand Rouge. Splendid spike of large flowers of bright scarlet, with small violet blotch. Splendid variety of grand effect.....	10	1 00			
Isaac Buchanan. Very fine yellow.....	10	1 00			
John Bull. White, slightly tinged with sulphur.....	10	75			
Lamarck (de). Very long spike of large flowers, cherry colored, slightly tinted with orange, blazed with red, center well lighted; large, pure white stain; very fine plant.....	10	1 00			
Le Phare. Brilliant fiery red; very showy..	10	1 00			
Loredan. Compact, well-arranged spike, with bright cherry-rose colored flowers, speckled creamy white and slightly shaded with slate color at the edges of the petals; pretty and very distinct.....	Each	Doz.	\$0 10	\$0 75	
Madame Monneret. Delicate rose.....	per 100,	\$2..	05	40	
Maria Dumortier. White, slightly streaked with rose; violet-purple blotch.....	10	75			
Napoleon III. Bright scarlet; white line in each petal.....	per 100,	\$2..	05	40	
Octoroon. A beautiful salmon-pink; very distinct.....	10	1 00			
Ophir. Dark yellow, purple blotch.....	10	1 00			
Reine Blanche. Pure white, dark carmine blotch; very fine.....	10	1 00			
Reverend Berkeley. Light rose, tinged with violet-carmine, feathered white blotch.....	10	1 00			
Romeo. Very large, well-opened and regularly arranged lilac flowers, with large petals blotched and striped with darker lilac. Early flowering and very distinct.....	10	1 00			
Seduction. Splendid spike; rosy salmon colored flowers, very bright and open; throat very clear, with large white blotch feathered carmine.....	10	1 00			
Shakespeare. White, very slightly suffused with carmine-rose; large rosy blotch.....	15	1 50			
Snow White. Superb pure white.....	20	2 00			
Sultana. Bright satin-rose, flamed with carmine, purple-carmine blotch on white ground.....	10	75			
Surprise. Rose-amaranth; very late-blooming variety.....	10	75			
Van Dyck. Crimson-amaranth, striped with white; very fine.....	10	1 00			
Virginalis. Pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine.....	10	1 00			

NEW GIANT CHILDSI GLADIOLI.

These are much more vigorous than others. They are very tall and erect, often standing 4 or 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom over 2 feet long. The flowers are of great substance and of gigantic size, frequently 7 to 9 inches across. Every color known among Gladioli is represented, and many never before seen, particularly blues, smoky grays and purple blacks, all having beautifully mottled and spotted throats, made up of white, crimson, pink, yellow, etc.

Brilliant. Beautiful orange-red, with carmine and white throat.....	Each	Doz.	\$0 20	\$2 00	
Boston. Flaming orange-scarlet, with large, pure white, violet mottled throat..	10	1 00			
Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, freely blotched and penciled with bluish purple.	05	40			
Dr. Sellow. Large spike and very large flowers of great substance. Deep, rich, rosy crimson, slightly penciled darker. Throat pure white, mottled and spotted..	10	1 00			
Hohokus. Large, flaming crimson, with bright magenta mottled throat.....	30	3 00			
Livonia. Light red, with white mottled throat.....	10	1 00			
Mrs. Beecher. Deep rosy crimson; pure white throat, marked bright carmine....	Each	Doz.	\$0 10	\$1 00	
Nezinscott. Bright blood-scarlet, with deep, velvety crimson-black blotches, white mottling in throat.....	10	1 00			
Savannah. Deep blood-red, with white mottled throat. Makes a splendid spike..	20	2 00			
Sacramento. Deep, bright coral-scarlet, with clear and distinct white mottlings in throat.....	20	2 00			
Splendor. Rose-magenta stain, with purple and white mottling.....	25	2 50			
Torch Light. Light flaming scarlet flowers. Throat mottled white and violet....	10	1 00			

MONTBRETIAS.

Hardy, summer-flowering, bulbous plants, with brightly colored flowers borne on long, graceful spikes. Valuable for cutting. They should be planted in groups and left undisturbed.

	Each	Per doz.	100		
Bouquet Parfait. Large, bright vermillion flowers, with deep yellow center.....	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$4 00		
Crocsmiaeflora. Large; bright orange, tinged scarlet.....	05	35	2 00		
Drap d'Or. Rich yellow; very large, handsome flowers.....	08	75	4 00		
Eldorado. Large, golden yellow flowers; very floriferous; dwarf.	08	75	4 00		
	Each	Per doz.	100		
Elegans. Bright yellow, outside streaked with vermillion; extra fine.	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 50		
Etoile de Feu. Bright vermillion, with deep yellow center; large flowers.....	08	75	4 00		
Pottsil. Orange and scarlet; very free-flowering.....	05	35	2 00		
Rosea. Distinct new variety from South Africa. Salmon-rose color.	08	75	4 00		

DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.

Price of all these Cannas, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.



QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

Austria. Pure canary yellow; fine large open flowers, with but few traces of the reddish brown in the center of the two inside petals.

Alphonse Bouvier. Although introduced in 1891, it still stands at the head of tall crimson varieties. A strong grower, with bright green foliage. Very floriferous, and under fair conditions grows 6 to 7 feet high.

Alsace. Pale sulphur-yellow, changing to creamy white. $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Beaute Poitevine. An excellent free-flowering crimson that is especially valuable in a hot, dry season, succeeding better under those conditions than any other variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Charles Henderson. A grand variety of a fine crimson color that has become very popular. While it is not quite as rich in color as Alphonse Bouvier, its habit of growth is much more compact, rarely exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, which makes it a desirable companion to such varieties as Florence Vaughan and Madame Crozy.

Egandale. A most excellent variety, with bronzy foliage and soft currant-red flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage; the best of its type; attains a height of about 4 feet.

Florence Vaughan. Undoubtedly one of the finest yellow spotted varieties yet sent out; in color it is of a bright rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red; the flowers, which are of the largest size, of great substance and of perfect form, are borne in large heads and in the greatest profusion; the foliage is massive and of a rich green color; the plants rarely exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in height.

Furst Bismarck. Rich scarlet-crimson, but so distinct from all other crimsons that it can be planted along with them in perfect harmony of color. The flowers are of large size, with broad petals of good

substance, and produced in immense trusses; of vigorous, compact, uniform growth, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

F. Neuvesel. This is a splendid sort of a soft, pleasing shade of carmine; of good size and excellent habit, the foliage is dark green with bronzy markings; it is of strong, robust habit, growing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Very effective.

Italia. Is of a bright orange-scarlet, with a very broad golden yellow border; the flowers, which are produced on massive stems about sixteen inches long, are set well above the foliage; the foliage is large and heavy, similar to that of *Musa Ensete*. One of the best sorts.

Madame Crozy. The flowers of this well-known and popular variety are of a bright crimson-scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. The plant is of vigorous growth yet dwarf in habit, rarely exceeding 4 feet in height. Foliage bright green, and very massive. The flowers are produced on large, branching stems which are closely set with bloom, each stem being really a bouquet in itself.

Mad. Leon Leclerc. Entirely distinct ground color, being a bright orange-scarlet with a heavy tip and narrow margin of yellow. 5 feet.

Papa. A fine red, with large flowers and truss. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

President McKinley. Color brilliant crimson, with bright scarlet shading. Truss large, compact, of good shape, held well above the foliage, and produced freely and evenly. Plant is dwarf, 3 feet; foliage deep green, with marked chocolate margin. It is

one of the earliest bloomers, coming into flower when from 14 to 18 inches high, and blooming continuously thereafter.

Queen Charlotte. The finest of all the gilt-edged varieties. The plant attains a height of about 3 feet and is furnished with heavy bluish green foliage; the enormous flower spikes, towering grandly above the foliage, bear a beautiful bouquet of large flowers of perfect form, with petals of a rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with bright canary yellow. 3 feet high.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Bronze foliage. 5 ft.

Sunray. An entirely distinct striped variety. The flowers are of large size, open out well, and are produced very freely. The ground color is a rich bright yellow, with stripes and dashes of bright scarlet running through almost to the edge of the petals, producing a unique and bizarre effect.

Sam. Trelease. The greatest merit of this variety is that the flowers open out flat, which, with its very broad petals, which are of good substance, makes a large, nearly perfectly circular flower, different from all other sorts. In color it is the nearest approach to a pure scarlet yet introduced. Very rich and glowing; the edges and center are marked with yellow, about the same as in Mme. Crozy. About 3 feet high.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. The richest gilt-edged variety yet introduced; the flowers are large, with well-rounded petals, which are of intense scarlet-crimson, rich and dazzling, and are bordered with a broad, rich golden yellow band; in habit the plant is all that could be desired, being of strong, vigorous, but dwarf habit, forming symmetrical compact plants about 3 feet high.

Vice-President Luizet. Carmine, large flower. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

FINE DOUBLE DAHLIAS.



NYMPHÆA.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS.

	Each	Doz.
Storm King. This superior variety is an extremely early, profuse and constant bloomer, a strong, vigorous grower of dwarf, branching habit, and produces its flowers on long stems. The flowers are snow white, of perfect form, and full to the center.....	\$0 30	\$3 00
A. D. Livoni. The best clear, soft pink show Dahlia.....	15	1 50
Apple Blossoms. New. All the shades found in Apple Blossoms; very large, early and profuse	15	1 50
Arabella. Sulphur, tipped pink and lavender	15	1 50
Capt. Jack. Dark rich red; striking shade	15	1 50
Elegans. Rosy purple, striped white; distinct	15	1 50
Miss Florence Shearer. New. A lovely clear, soft lilac, edged lighter; early and profuse	15	1 50

	Each	Doz.
Oakfield. Large, dark glowing purple	\$0 15	\$1 50
Penelope. Pure white, delicately flaked lavender	15	1 50
Psyche. Primrose, shaded rose; dwarf, extremely profuse bloomer.....	15	1 50
Yellow Standard. A fine large pure yellow.....	15	1 50
Sunbeams. Yellow, tipped bright red....	15	1 50
White Swan. New. A fine pure white; a free bloomer, with long stems.....	15	1 50

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS.

Most valuable for decorative purposes. The following are six of the finest in cultivation :

	Each	Doz.
Black Beauty. A grand dark variety, distinct and effective.....	\$0 15	\$1 50
Clifford W. Bruton. Solid, clear, pure yellow, large, full double flower.....	15	1 50
Grand Duke Alexis. A noble flower; very large, pure white, tinged pink, quilled or fluted petals; a new and distinct type...	15	1 50
Nymphæa. Medium size; clear, distinct, light pink, tinted lighter toward the center; strong grower, most profuse bloomer, graceful habit.	15	1 50
Oban. Very large; rosy lavender, suffused and overlaid silvery fawn	15	1 50
Wm. Agnew. Immense size, beautiful form, intense dazzling red.....	15	1 50

CACTUS DAHLIAS (Fine Cactus Forms).

	Each	Doz.
Delicata. Light salmon at base of petals, shading to a lovely delicate pink.....	\$0 15	\$1 50
Ernest Classe. A rich purplish magenta, with long pointed petals.	15	1 50
Gloriosa. Bright scarlet; long, incurved, twisted petals.....	15	1 50
Kynerith. A magnificent bright red, shaded darker	15	1 50
John H. Roach. Medium size; soft, clear yellow, edged lighter.....	15	1 50
Mrs. Peart. A true cactus variety; creamy white; entirely distinct.....	15	1 50

POMPON, or BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

	Each	Doz.
Catherine. Best pure yellow; long stems..	\$0 15	\$1 50
Eleganta. Soft pink, tipped deep pink; best pink.....	15	1 50
Little Prince. Variegated white, carmine and maroon.....	15	1 50
Miss Lou Kramer. Yellow, heavily tipped bright crimson.....	15	1 50
Red Piper. Bright crimson; perfect form..	15	1 50
Snowclad. Best white pompon; perfect form.....	15	1 50

MIXED DOUBLE DAHLIAS, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

LILIES.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Auratum (Gold-Banded Lily).			Speciosum album præcox. Pure white,		
7 to 9 in. circumference....per 100.	\$6.50	\$0 10	large size.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
9 to 11 in. circumference....per 100.	\$10	15	“ rubrum. White, shaded rose.	15	1 50
11 to 13 in. circumference....per 100.	\$16	25	“ “ Melpomene. Very		
Auratum macranthum , or platyphyllum.		40	dark	20	2 00
“ rubro vittatum	75	8 00	Thunbergianum aurantiacum. Orange-		
“ pictum	50	5 00	red, with purple spots,		
“ Virginale. Very large, pure			1 foot	15	1 50
white.....	65	6 50	“ citrinum. Handsome,		
Batemanni. Bright apricot.....	15	1 50	lemon color; 1 foot...	15	1 50
Brownii. Most beautiful flowers of im-			“ Kikak	15	1 50
mense size, inside creamy white, outside			“ Prince of Orange	15	1 50
shaded chocolate-purple.....	40	4 00	Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon,		
Chalcedonicum (The true Scarlet Turk's			spotted black.....	10	1 00
Cap Lily). Brilliant scarlet.....	60	6 00	“ splendens. Rich scarlet, with		
Colchicum (<i>Monadelphum</i>). Clear citron,			black spots	10	1 00
black spots.....	1 00		“ flore pleno. Double Tiger		
Kramerli. White, slightly tinged with red.	15	1 50	Lily.....	12	1 25
			Umbellatum Mixed	10	1 00
			Wallacei. Rich orange, spotted maroon..	15	1 50

NEW LARGE-FLOWERED JAPAN IRIS. (IRIS KEMPFERI.)

DOUBLE.

	Each	Per doz.
Beauty. Silvery lilac, veined purple.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
Blue Jay. Large, fine azure-blue.....	20	2 00
Charmer. Light blue, white center.....	20	2 00
Mahogany. Deep mahogany-red.....	20	2 00
Mt. Fell. Grayish white, veined sky-blue.	20	2 00
Orion. Pure white, bordered lilac.....	20	2 00
Pyramid. Violet-blue, with white veins...	20	2 00
Snow White. White, with gold center....	20	2 00
Mixed New Double. Large flowering....	15	1 25

SINGLE.

	Each	Per doz.
Bluebird. Clear dark blue.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
Como. Reddish amaranth, white center..	20	2 00
Exquisite. Fine porcelain-blue.....	20	2 00
Shadow. Dark indigo-blue.....	20	2 00
Snowbound. Large pure white.....	20	2 00
Souvenir. Lovely rose-pink.....	20	2 00
Neptune. Reddish gray, freely grained..	20	2 00
Quakeress. Light lavender, tinged rose..	20	2 00
Mixed New Single. Large flowering....	15	1 25

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS.

	Each	Per doz.	100
AMARYLLIS—			
Aulica (Lily-of-the-Palace).....	\$1 25		
Belladonna. Violet and white ..	20	\$2 00	
Belladonna Major	30	3 00	
Equestris (Barbadoes Lily).....	15	1 50	
Formosissima (Jacobæan Lily)..	15	1 25	
Johnsonii (Spice Lily).....	70	7 00	
Longifolia rosea. Rose, hardy..	30	3 00	
“ alba. White.....	35	3 50	
ANEMONE—			
Scarlet, Feu Superbe. Double.	05	45	\$3 00
Single Blue	05	25	1 50
Mignonne. Double, rose.....	05	45	3 00
Chrysanthemiflora Mixed	12	1 25	8 00
Japonica alba. Pure white.....	05	35	2 00
“ rosea. Rosy carmine.	08	45	3 00
“ rubra. Dark red.....	08	45	3 00
ANTHOLYZA Mixed	10	1 00	6 00
BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS—			
Single Orange	10	1 00	6 00
“ Scarlet	10	1 00	6 00
“ Rose	10	1 00	6 00
“ White	10	1 00	6 00
“ Yellow	10	1 00	6 00
“ Mixed	10	1 00	5 00
Double White	25	2 25	15 00
“ Yellow	25	2 25	15 00
“ Scarlet	25	2 25	15 00
“ Mixed	20	2 00	14 00
BESSERA elegans (Coral Drops).	05	50	3 50
CALADIUM esculentum	20	2 00	
CINNAMON Vine Roots	05	60	3 50
COOPERIA—			
Drummondii (Evening Star)....	05	45	3 00
Pedunculata. White, fragrant..	05	45	3 00
Oberwetteri. Bright green.....	05	45	3 00
CYCLOBOTHRA flava	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 50
DICENTRA spectabilis (Dielytra)..	20	2 00	12 00
GLOXINIAS, Finest Mixed	12	1 25	7 00
HELLEBORUS niger major			
(Christmas Rose).....	30	3 00	
HYACINTHUS candicans	10	75	4 00
MADEIRA Vine Roots	10	1 00	
MILLA biflora. Pure waxy white.	05	40	2 50
NERINE Japonica	15	1 50	
OXALIS Mixed. 2 for 5 cts.....		20	1 00
PÆONY—			
Chinensis, Double White	30	3 00	
“ “ Crimson	20	2 00	
“ “ Pink	20	2 00	
“ “ Mixed	15	1 50	
PHLOX decussata, Perennial			
Mixed	15	1 25	9 00
TIGRIDIA (Tiger Flower)—			
Grandiflora alba. White.....	10	75	4 00
Conchiflora. Yellow	08	60	3 50
Pavonia. Red	08	60	3 50
Canariensis. Yellow	08	60	4 00
Lilacea. Carmine, variegated			
white.....	08	60	4 00
TRITOMA PFITZERI. Dwarf			
habit; large, compact orange-			
scarletspikes of bloom. A splen-			
did plant, and by far the hand-			
somest of the Tritomas.....	40	4 00	
TUBEROSES, Dwarf Double	05	35	1 50
Albino. Early, single white....	05	40	2 00
Variegated-leaved. Single....	05	40	2 00
ZEPHYRANTHES rosea. Rose.	05	50	3 00

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THORBURN'S LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

That May be Sown in Each Month from February to September in the Vicinity of New York

FEbruary	MARCh	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEmBER
<i>sow in houses</i> Early Beans Broccoli Early Gabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	<i>sow in HOT-BE</i> Early Beans Early Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Gabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Gally Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	<i>sow in OPEN GROUND</i> Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato Asparagus English Beans Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Gabbage Carrot Radish Cauliflower Celery Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsley Turnip Spinach Early Turnip	<i>IN OPEN SPINGS</i> Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Brussels Sprouts Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Turnip Pass Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Gabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Oxta Parsley Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Oxta Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White-Fr. Turnip Rutte-Bage	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Gabbage for cold- truses Cauliflower for coldtruses Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
THE THORBURN POTATO Is the Very Best and the Very Earliest	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Onion Pass Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	Cucumber Kohlrabi Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Brussels Sprouts Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Turnip Pass Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Gabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Oxta Parsley Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Oxta Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White-Fr. Turnip Rutte-Bage	Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	Gabbage for cold- truses Cauliflower for coldtruses Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
					THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER Largest Surest Finest		THORBURN MAXIMUM LETTUCE Largest Solidest Crispest and Best

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